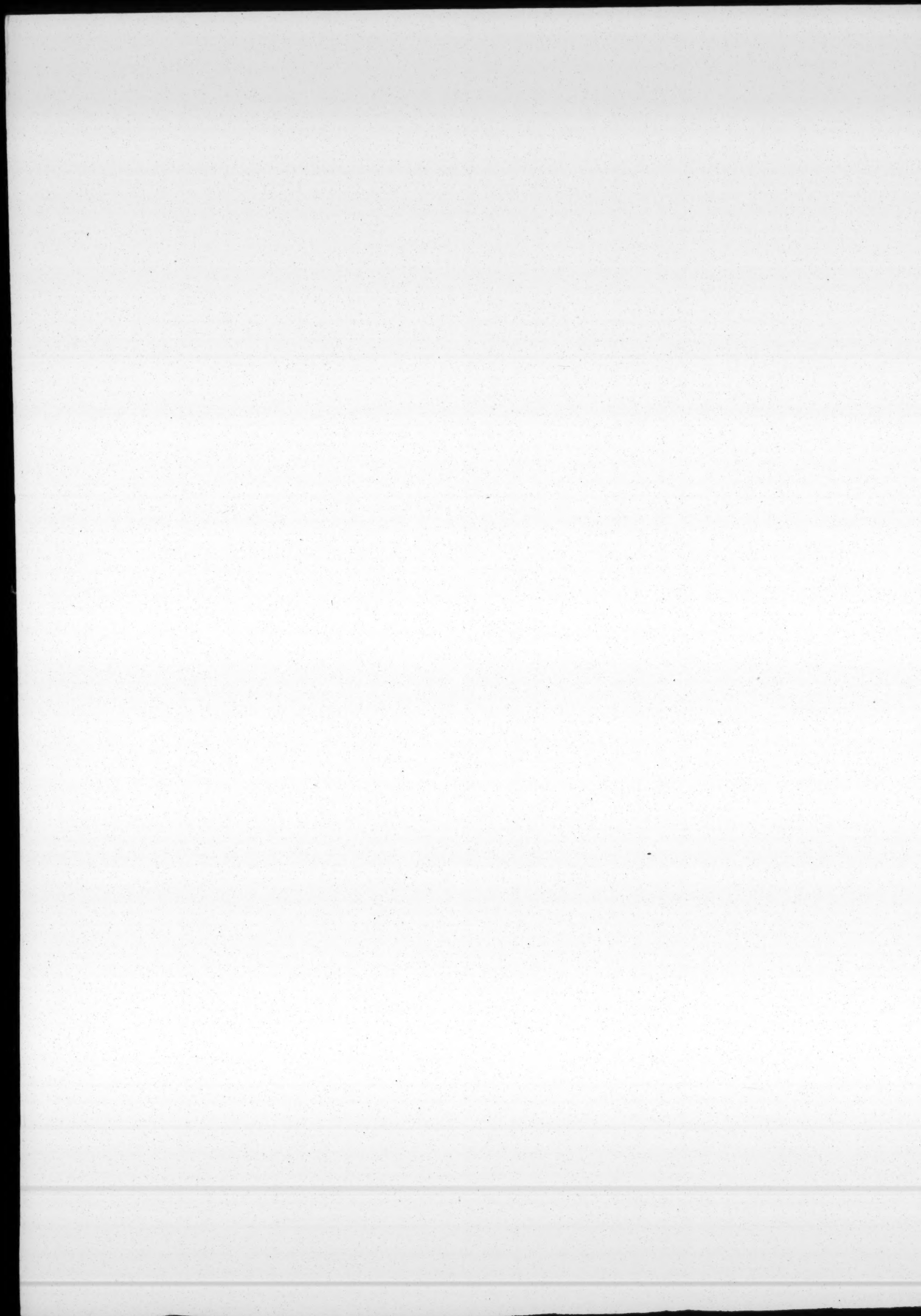






010708.k.17

MEMOIRS
OF
FREDERICK III,
King of PRUSSIA.

CONTAINING

All the memorable BATTLES and Transactions
of that GREAT PRINCE, to the latter End of No-
vember, 1757.

Together with

All the MEMORIALS, ANSWERS, &c.
Published, by ORDER of that MONARCH,
IN
Vindication of his CONDUCT.

To which is added,

AN

APPENDIX,
CONTAINING

A succinct Account of the Constitution of the
GERMAN EMPIRE; and of the Powers, Privi-
leges, Forces, and Revenues of its several ELEC-
TORS, PRINCES, &c.

Illustrated with a New and Accurate Map of *Saxony*,
Brandenburg, *Silesia*, *Bohemia*, &c. finely coloured.

The SECOND EDITION, with ADDITIONS.

L O N D O N :

Printed for J. HINTON, at the *King's-Arms* in
Newgate-Street. 1757.

[Price Two Shillings and Six-pence.]

MEMOIR

OF
JAMES CLACK
OF PRUSSIA

BY
THOMAS T. CLACK

OF
THE
ROYAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

OF
PRUSSIA



LONDON

Printed by
J. G. ALLEN

1854

Price 1s. 6d.

Perpetual Right

Copyright



I

F



at
fce
a f
im
gro

Br
gu
Br
to
of
th



M E M O I R S
O F
F R E D E R I C K III,
King of P R U S S I A, &c.



FREDERICK III, King of *Prussia*, whose literary, political, and military Talents are universally known and admired; and whose Actions, in the Defence of his Kingdoms, engage, at present, the Attention of all *Europe*; is descended from the august House of *Brandenburg*; a short Account of which, therefore, will be no improper Introduction to the Memoirs of this great Prince.

I shall not, however, trace the different Branches that are descended from it, and distinguished by the Names of *Brandenburg-Bareith*, *Brandenburg-Anspach*, &c. my Design being not to write a History of the Family, but such Parts of it only as may tend to cast a greater Light on these Memoirs, and, at the same Time, convince

B

the

the Reader that the House of *Brandenburg* may be classed with the most ancient and most illustrious in *Europe*.

The Burgraves of *Nuremberg*, descended from Princes of the House of *Zollern*, made a considerable Figure in the Empire, both by their Riches, their Dignity, and their Birth.

Frederick V, Burgrave of *Nuremberg*, flourished in the Beginning of the fifteenth Century, a Time when the *Romish* Clergy had carried the Abuse of the most sacred Things to such a Pitch, that an Opposition became necessary. Accordingly *John Hus* and *Jerome of Prague*, Men eminent for their Piety and Learning, undertook to open the Eyes of the People, both with Regard to the Corruption of the Clergy and their Doctrine. Their Preaching, however, unhappily extended only to a Part of *Bohemia*, which immediately threw off the Yoke of the Bishop of *Rome*, and asserted its *Christian* Liberty. The *Bohemians* endeavoured to justify this Step, but in vain; it was looked upon as a Revolt, and these unhappy People treated like Rebels, merely because they were desirous of embracing 'that Faith in its Purity, which was once delivered to the Saints.'

The Emperor *Sigismund*, who, to many other bad Qualities, joined those of excessive Ignorance and amazing Stupidity, thought he could not perform a more meritorious Work, than to bring back to the Bosom of the *Romish* Church, by the powerful Arguments of Fire and Sword, such of his Subjects as had renounced its Errors. Accordingly he made War on them, but with a Success

Success so different from what he vainly expected from the imaginary Justice of his Cause, that he was very near being obliged to beg Peace of a Handful of ill-armed Peasants, who fought in Favour of what he thought Heresy. It was imagined that the Council of *Basil*, then assembled, would have accommodated Matters with these *Hussites* *; but, their Demands being more than the Council thought reasonable to grant, the War was renewed with greater Fury.

The Emperor, whose Finances were exhausted, applied to several Princes of the Empire, who he knew were able to lend him Money; and amongst others to the Burgrave of *Nuremberg*, who did him very great Service. This Favour of the Burgrave so pleased *Sigismund*, that he gave him the Marquisate of *Brandenburg*, being unable otherwise to indemnify him for the Sums he had lent him; and soon after *Frederick* was acknowledged Elector of *Brandenburg* at the Council of *Constance*: Upon which he sold the Burgrave of *Nuremberg* to its Inhabitants, for a Sum which would now be thought very small, tho' it was then considerable. He was the first Elector of *Brandenburg* of the House of *Zollern*, and Founder of a Power, superior, in Extent of Dominions, Forces, and Riches, to any other of the Empire, the House of *Austria* alone excepted.

Frederick I, Elector of *Brandenburg*, died in 1440, and was succeeded by his Son *Frederick* II; who was succeeded by *Albert*, surnamed

* A Name given to those *Bohemians* who adhered to the Sentiments of *John Hus*.

4 *Memoirs of Frederick III,*

the *Ulysses* and *Achilles* of Germany. After him came *John I*, Elector of *Brandenburg*, famous for his Eloquence, and the Tallness of his Person; he died on the 9th of *January* 1499, and was succeeded by his Son *Joachim*, a learned Prince, well acquainted with Astronomy and the Mathematics; but so bigoted to the *Roman Catholic* Religion, that he would have imprisoned his Electress, Daughter to the King of *Denmark*, only for attempting to persuade him to embrace *Lutheranism*, the Religion she professed, had she not escaped into *Saxony*. His Son *Joachim II.* was, however, so far from imitating his Zeal for Popery, that he embraced the Religion of his Mother, and introduced it into his Dominions.

John-George, his Son, born on the 11th of *September* 1525, succeeded, and, dying on the 8th of *January* 1598, was succeeded by his eldest Son, *Joachim-Frederick*, whom he had by his first Wife, the Daughter of the Duke of *Lignitz*. He died on the 18th of *July* 1608, and was succeeded by his Son *John Sigismund*. This Prince, displeased that *Luther* had left many Customs and Ceremonies of the *Romish* Church, in his Reformation, embraced the Doctrine of *Calvin*, which he thought more simple, and introduced it into his Dominions, about the Year 1614.

George-William, his Son, born on the Third of *November* 1595, succeeded him, and died on the 21st of *November* 1640, having borne a great Part in the Affairs of the Empire, during the Time he was Elector of *Brandenburg*.

Frederick-

Frederick-William, Son of the preceding, took the Reins of Government, immediately after the Death of the Elector, his Father. He was born on the 6th of *February* 1620, and justly surnamed the *Great*. He was a profound Politician, a great General, a sincere Christian, and an excellent Prince; and one of the strongest Ramparts against that unlimited Power, which the *French* endeavoured to usurp in *Europe*. He commanded the Imperial Army on the *Rhine* against the *French*, when *Lewis XIV*, to free himself from so formidable an Enemy, prevailed on the *Swedes* to attack his Dominions. Accordingly, taking Advantage of the Great Duke's Absence, and in Violation of the Peace they had lately concluded with him, they conquered the greatest Part of the Dominions of *Brandenburg*, in a very short Time. *Frederick-William*, informed of the Danger of his Electorate, determined to punish the Perfidiousness of his Enemies, or perish in the glorious Attempt. Every Thing he well knew depended on Secrecy and Dispatch; and therefore he took Care to be wanting in neither. The Expedition, with which he was obliged to march, would not admit of his taking with him much Infantry; two Regiments of Foot and all his Horse, amounting to six thousand, composed his whole Army; with which, traversing great Part of the Empire with extraordinary Diligence, he arrived in his Dominions, when the *Swedes* thought him still on the *Rhine*. He first attacked their Out-guards, which he defeated with very little Loss; and then drove them to a Village called

6 *Memoirs of Frederick III,*

Hackelberg, distant a *German* Mile from *Ferbellin*. A general Battle ensued; and the *Swedes*, tho' twice as numerous, and supported by a large Body of Infantry, were totally defeated by this Handful of *Brandenburg* Cavalry, who had *Frederick-William* at their Head. This Prince, a little before the Action, was in the utmost Danger of his Life; for, being mounted on a flea-bitten grey Horse, richly caparisoned, the Enemy, who knew him, pointed their Cannon towards the Place where he was. The *Brandenburg* Generals, seeing the Danger to which their Sovereign was exposed, humbly intreated him to change his Horse; which he at first refused; but reflecting at length, that the Safety of his Dominions depended on his own Preservation, and that the Exposing his Life in the Beginning of an Action, the Success of which was not yet very certain, was Hazarding the Loss both of his Troops and Dominions, he consented they should give him another Horse. His Equerry, named *Froben*, offered him his, which the Elector mounted; and *Froben* mounted his Master's, but was hardly on the Saddle, before he was dashed in Pieces by a Cannon-shot, together with the Horse the Elector had just quitted. The Posterity of this faithful Equerry were ennobled by the Elector; and a Medal was struck, representing his Delivering his Horse to his Master.

The Elector of *Brandenburg*, having defeated the *Swedes* at *Hackelberg*, never rested till he had driven them entirely out of his Dominions, and pursued them even into *Pomerania*, notwithstanding

standing his Troops were so extremely fatigued. After giving them that Repose they so much wanted, and augmenting them with fresh Troops, as well as his Infantry, which was then arrived; he retook from the *Swedes*, in a short Time, every Thing they had taken from him, and, carrying the War into their own Territories, made such a Progress as would have amply indemnified him for the Expences of the War, had not the public Good afterwards obliged him to renounce his Conquests in Favour of a general Peace.

The King of *France* having revoked the Edict of *Nantz*, which gave Liberty of Conscience to his Protestant Subjects, and delivered them up to the Mercy of his Troops, most of those unfortunate People fled, and took Refuge in the Protestant States that were nearest to them. Some came into *Brandenburg*, where the Reception the Elector gave them, soon drew many others; so that at last they came by Troops into the Dominions of this good Prince, who granted them Privileges, which their Successors still enjoy.

Frederick-William was the first of his Family who had any Thoughts of taking the Title of King; but, leaving it imperfect, his Son pursued it with very great Earnestness. The Reason for his forming the Design of being acknowledged King, is said to have proceeded from the following Accident: In the Year 1695 his Electoral Highness had a Conference at the *Hague* with the Prince of *Orange*, then King of *England*, at which he was denied an Elbow-chair; which so chagrined him, that he determined to

make himself a King, to prevent for the Future the like Adventures, which are always disagreeable to a potent Prince, who wants nothing but the Title of King to be so. But, whether this was or was not the real Reason, it is certain that he applied himself closely to execute his Purpose; and accordingly put all those Engines in Motion that were capable of raising him to that Dignity; and that Part of *Prussia* which he was Sovereign of seemed to him very proper to favour his Project.

This Province formerly belonged to the Grand-Dukes of *Lithuania*; but the Knights of the *Teutonic* Order, on some Pretence, invaded and conquered it from the *Poles*: And *Albert*, Markgrave of *Brandenburg*, and Grand-master of that Order, embracing the Protestant Religion, obliged the Knights to relinquish *Prussia* to him, in 1511. *Sigismund* I, King of *Poland*, who had Pretensions on *Prussia*, did not quietly permit the Markgrave of *Brandenburg* to appropriate the Sovereignty of that Province to himself; but contested the Possession of it with him for five Years, during which Time there was a War between these Princes; but the King of *Poland* was at last obliged to acknowledge *Albert* for Duke of *Prussia*, on Condition, however, that he should do Homage for it to the King and Republic of *Poland*, and that this Country, in Case of Failure of Male-issue, should return under the Dominion of the Republic. This Treaty terminated the Difference between those two Princes; but the Emperor *Charles* V. disapproved of it, and declared

declared by an Imperial Decree, that *Sigismund* had no Right to dispose of *Prussia*, it being, as he said, a Fief of the Empire; and, consequently, the Transaction between the King of *Poland* and the Markgrave of *Brandenburg* was void, and of no Effect. All this Parade of the Emperor, however, came to nothing; for that Prince had so many other Affairs on his Hands, that he was obliged to lay aside all Thoughts of *Prussia*. The Markgrave possessed it peaceably till his Death, and his only Son, *Frederick-Albert*, took Possession of it in 1569, after having done Homage for it to the King and Republic of *Poland*. *Frederick-Albert* being dead without Issue, *John Sigismund*, Elector of *Brandenburg*, by Proximity of Blood, succeeded and took Possession of *Prussia*; the Investiture of which he received from the King of *Poland*: And the Electors, his Successors, always possessed it as a Fief of the Crown of *Poland*, till the Elector *Frederick-William* found Means to make himself the absolute and independent Sovereign of it. This Prince took Arms against *Charles Gustavus*, King of *Sweden*, in Favour of the *Poles*, and had the Satisfaction of effectually serving his Allies; in Return for which the Republic of *Poland* ceded to him and his Descendants the immediate Sovereignty of *Prussia*. This Cession made Part of the Treaty of *Bidgost*, concluded in the Year 1659.

The Elector, seeing himself possessed of a Sovereignty which was held of no other Power, and which he said he held immediately of God alone, conceived the Intention of erecting it into a King-

a Kingdom, and procuring himself to be acknowledged King of it; but, before he could accomplish the Measures necessary for that Purpose, he was taken ill, and died on the 9th of *May* 1688; leaving proper Instructions to his Son, for carrying his Project into Execution.

His Son, who succeeded him, was *William III*, Elector of *Brandenbourg*, born on the 11th of *July* 1657. He pursued his Father's Scheme in procuring *Prussia* to be erected into a Kingdom, to which the Situation of Affairs at that Time seemed very favourable. The King of *England*, he was persuaded, would be far from opposing him, as he had lately done him too important a Service to be easily forgotten. His Electoral Highness had taken Care of the Safety of *Holland*, during the Time the Fleet and Troops of the States-General were favouring the Prince of *Orange's* Design upon *England*. It was therefore reasonable to imagine that neither his *Britannic* Majesty, nor the States-General, would oppose the Elector; but, on the Contrary, would be the first to acknowledge him King of *Prussia*. Nor was there any Reason to apprehend that either the Kings of *Sweden* or *Denmark*, or any other Protestant Power, would raise any Difficulties; but, on the other Hand, it was easily foreseen, that the Electors of the Empire would strongly oppose it, that they might not have one of their Equals raised above them, who would perhaps afterwards demand such Distinctions as would be very disagreeable to them. There was also great Reason to apprehend that the *Poles* would omit
nothing

nothing to render this Scheme abortive ; but the Elector was persuaded, that, if he could gain the Emperor, the rest of the *German* Princes would make no Difficulty of following his Example ; and, with Regard to the *Poles*, he resolved to despise their impotent Clamours, and give himself no Concern about their Opposition.

The Emperor, at this Juncture, was vigorously pushed, on one Side by the *Turks* in *Hungary*, and, on the other, by the *French* on the *Rhine*. The Elector spared neither his Troops nor his Treasure to support the Emperor's Interests ; his Troops had already taken *Bonne* from the *French*, and continued to assist so effectually the Army of his Imperial Majesty, that his Electoral Highness had Reason to flatter himself, that he would readily approve of his Design. The World has seen few Princes of a more grateful Disposition than *Leopold*, who then filled the Imperial Throne : And perhaps the Ministers of *Brandenburg* would have found it difficult to have succeeded with any other.

The War between the Emperor and *France* being determined by the Peace of *Riswick*, his Imperial Majesty was very favourably disposed towards the Elector of *Brandenburg* ; but whether his Ministers dissuaded him from giving any Proofs of his favourable Dispositions, or whether he was alarmed at the Protestations of the Court of *Rome* ; the Ministers of *Brandenburg* were not able to make any Progress in the Affair of *Prussia*. *Dankleman* and Baron *Schmettau* having failed in it, the Elector sent *Bertholdi* in their Stead. This

Gentle-

Gentleman, having a very penetrating Genius, was soon convinced that the Elector would, sooner or later, obtain what he desired ; but, the Impatience of his Master not suffering any Delay, *Bertboldi* was obliged to push the Negotiation with all imaginable Vigour. He had, however, the Mortification to find that his utmost Endeavours could procure only uncertain Hopes, and vague Promises, which were not at all to be depended on. This he signified to his Master, intimating at the same Time, that it would be of the utmost Importance to the Success of the Negotiation, if he could gain the Emperor's Confessor. Baron *Pollnitz* tells us, that the Elector, convinced that this Opinion was founded on Reason, wrote to that Father, who was a Jesuit, with his own Hand. The Confessor, highly pleased to find himself courted by one of the most powerful Protestant Princes, and fully persuaded that, by assisting the Elector, he should procure great Advantages to his Order, represented to the Emperor, that, in the declining Condition of the King of *Spain*, whose Death was expected every Moment, it was not consistent with his Imperial Majesty's Interest to neglect so powerful an Ally as the Elector of *Brandenburg*, to support the Rights of the House of *Austria* to the *Spanish* Succession ; Rights which *France* would doubtless contest with him ; and consequently an open War with that Crown seemed inevitable : An Alliance therefore with the Elector of *Brandenburg* was of the last Importance to his Imperial Majesty. These Reasons had the desired Effect ;

the Emperor promised to acknowledge *Prussia* an independent Kingdom, and the Elector of *Brandenburg* the lawful King of it, on the following Conditions:

‘ 1. That he should never separate from the Empire those Provinces of his Dominions, which depended on it.

‘ 2. That he should not, in the Emperor’s Presence, demand any other Marks of Honour, than those he before actually enjoyed.

‘ 3. That his Imperial Majesty, when he wrote to him, should only give him the Title of *Royal Dilection*.

‘ 4. That, nevertheless, the Ministers he had at *Vienna*, should be treated like those of other crowned Heads.

‘ 5. That the Elector should maintain six thousand Men in *Italy* at his own Expence, in Case the Emperor was obliged to enter into a War, on Account of the *Spanish* Succession.

‘ 6. That those Troops should continue there, during the whole Continuance of the War.’

This Negotiation with the Emperor was hardly concluded, when the News of the Death of the King of *Spain* reached *Bradenburg*, and was notified to the Elector, by M. *Desalleurs*, Envoy from *France*; who at the same Time produced a Copy of the Will, which appointed the Duke of *Anjou* Heir to all the Dominions belonging to the Crown of *Spain*.

The Elector was too far engaged with the Emperor, to enter into the Views of *France*; he therefore refused to acknowledge the Duke of *Anjou*

14 *Memoirs of Frederick III,*

Anjou for King of *Spain*; and ordered M. *Spanheim*, his Ambassador at the Court of *France*, to leave that Kingdom immediately, and go in the same Quality to *England*. On the other Hand, the King of *France*, to be revenged on the Emperor, refused to acknowledge him King of *Prussia*, and recalled M. *Desalleurs*.

The Departure of the Elector for *Koningsberg*, the Capital of *Prussia*, the Place where he was to be anointed King, was fixed for the 17th of *December* 1701, and two Bishops were created by his Serene Highness, in a very pompous Manner, for performing this Ceremony.

On the Elector's Arrival at *Koningsberg*, four Heralds at Arms, in Habits of Ceremony, of blue Velvet, mounted on fine Horses, whose Housings were of silver Brocade, seeded all over with Eagles and Crowns of Gold, and followed by a numerous Train, went through all the Streets of the City to proclaim the Erection of *Prussia* into a Kingdom; and, on the 18th of *January*, the Elector was crowned King of *Prussia*, with the utmost Pomp and Ceremony.

Having thus finished his Scheme of erecting *Prussia* into a Kingdom, he died of a Fever on the 25th of *February* 1713, and was succeeded by his eldest Son *Frederick William II*. This Prince was born on the 15th of *August* 1688, and, on the 28th of *November* 1706, married *Sophia Dorothea*, Daughter of the late *George Lewis*, Elector of *Hanover*, and King of *Great-Britain*.

This Prince, at his Accession to the Throne, found *Prussia* almost destitute of Inhabitants, the
Lands

Lands uncultivated, and Commerce entirely neglected. In Order to remedy these Evils he pursued a Plan of Politics different from most of the Princes of his Time : He spent near three hundred thousand Pounds Sterling, in clearing the Lands that were incumbered with Woods, in building Towns, and in filling them with Inhabitants : He sent for Families from *Suabia* and *Franconia* : He brought above sixteen thousand Men from *Saltzburg*, and furnished them with all the necessary Tools and Implements for carrying on their respective Occupations. In this Manner, by forming a new State, and by extraordinary Oeconomy, he created, as it were, a Power of another Kind ; he laid up, annually, above sixty thousand *German* Crowns, which, in a Reign of twenty-eight Years, amounted to an immense Treasure. What he did not put into his Coffers, he spent in raising and maintaining an Army of fourscore Thousand choice Troops, whom he taught a new Kind of Discipline, though he did not employ them in the Field.

He was so great a Lover of Oeconomy, that he established a Professor at *Hall* to teach it publicly ; and believed a State wanted nothing but Oeconomy and Troops to make it flourish. His Disposition was, however, violent and arbitrary, and his Behaviour remarkably rough and savage. Nor did he escape being contaminated with the general Vice of the Country, that of Drinking to Excess.

Among the Troops of this Monarch was a Regiment of Guards, composed of Men remarkably

ably tall. He spared no Pains to complete this Corps; and, as Men are always forward to go where they are careſſed, he ſoon acquired ſuch a Collection of Giants as was, perhaps, never before ſeen in the World. It was his daily Pleaſure to review this *Titanian* Regiment, and his conſtant Care to perpetuate it; ſo that, whenever he found a tall Woman, he immediately commanded one of his Giants to marry her, hoping by that Means to procure a Succeſſion of gigantic Men. Nor was he leſs careful to recruit his other Troops; in Order to which, when he ſaw a Boy, whoſe Sprightlineſs and Appearance promiſed a future Soldier, he ordered a Kind of Badge to be put about his Neck, which deſtined him to the Service, and his Parents were forbid to provide him with any other Employment. He did not however abandon the Children of his Soldiers; on the Contrary, having obſerved, that moſt of them were unable to maintain their Wives and Children, much leſs to bring them up in an honeſt and uſeful Manner, he cauſed a Sort of Hoſpital to be built at *Potsdam*, and aſſigned it a ſufficient Revenue, for the Maintenance and Education of a great Number of Soldiers Sons. He dictated the Rules which he would have obſerved in it, and that Spirit of Order and Diſcipline, which he diffuſed, was no where more conſpicuous than in this Houſe. Here they were inſtructed, during their Infancy, in the Principles of Religion; taught to read, write, and caſt Accompts; and, when arrived at Years of Diſcretion, either initiated into the military Service, or
put

put Apprentice to whatever Trades their Inclinations directed them.

This Monarch had been in a declining State of Health for some Time, which in the Beginning of the Year 1740 considerably increased, so that his Life seemed to be drawing near its Period. His turbulent Disposition, however, seemed rather increased than diminished by his Sickness; so that even his Physicians, because their Prescriptions failed of the desired Success, were reproached in the grossest Terms. They bore his Insults, however, with a Submission generally paid to despotic Monarchs, till, at last, the celebrated *Hoffman* was consulted, who, like the rest, failing to relieve his Majesty, was, like the rest, treated with abusive Language. *Hoffman*, conscious of his own Merit, answered, 'I cannot, Sire, bear Reproaches I do not deserve. I have had Recourse to all the Remedies Art can supply, or Nature admit. I am, indeed, a Professor by your Majesty's Bounty; but, if either my Abilities or Integrity are questioned, I am willing to leave not only the University but the Kingdom; being satisfied that I cannot be banished into any Place, where the Name of *Hoffman* will want Respect.' The Monarch, though, perhaps, he never before received so spirited an Answer from any Subject, struck with Remorse for his indecent Conduct, told *Hoffman* he had answered well, and requested him to continue his Attendance.

But, notwithstanding all the salutary Prescriptions of so great a Man, his Majesty's Distemper

C

increased;

increased ; and, being at last satisfied that his End was approaching, ordered his Son to be called to his Bedside. On the Prince's Approach, his Majesty embraced him, desiring, among other Things, that he would receive his espoused Wife, and endeavour to perpetuate the tall Regiment by continual Recruits. The Prince made him a very respectful Answer, but wisely avoided making any Promise ; and the King died on the 20th of May 1740, without knowing the Fate of his favourite Regiment.

Charles-Frederick III, the present Monarch of *Prussia*, was born the 24th of *January*, 1712. His Mother, the Queen Dowager of *Prussia*, is Sister to his present Majesty *George the Second*. He began his Reign on the 31st of *January*, 1740, being then 28 Years of Age. Nothing remarkable of his early Years has been transmitted to us, except that he had an early Taste for Literature and the polite Arts, and shewed a particular Passion for *French* Breeding and Delicacy of Manners, in Opposition to the inelegant Customs that prevailed in his Father's Court. We have already observed, that the late King was a Lover of Drinking, a Vice, which in few Countries is more familiar than in *Germany*. The Prince abominated this Vice, and, particularly, the Custom of swallowing large Draughts of Malt-liquor. This, and other correspondent Circumstances, at length determined him to leave his Father in a secret Manner, and, as it is generally believed, to retire to the Court of *England*, where he proposed to live, under the Protection
of

of his Uncle, till either the Death of his Father, or some Change of Conduct, should remove the Difficulties of his Return.

But, whatever the Design was, it is certain, that he had concerted it with a young Officer of the Gendarmes, named *Katte*, and two others. The Secret, however, was discovered, and the Prince, together with *Katte*, and one of the Officers, were seized; but the other fortunately made his Escape. A Council of War was appointed, to enquire into the Conduct of these Officers, which assembled at *Koppenick*, a small Town near *Berlin*: One of them was cashiered, and condemned to three Years Imprisonment; another, being retired into foreign Countries, was outlawed; but, with Regard to young *Katte*, the Votes were equally divided; one Half of his Judges were for finding him guilty of Death, and the other Half for acquitting him; so that they were obliged to leave the Decision of it to the King. The Affair being at this Crisis, young *Katte*, hoping to move his Majesty's Clemency, wrote him a Letter in the *German* Language, of which the following is a Translation:

‘ S I R E,

‘ I T is neither to justify myself, excuse my
 ‘ past Conduct, nor prove my Innocence,
 ‘ that I have the Honour to address this Letter
 ‘ to your Majesty; but, moved by a sincere Repentance and hearty Sorrow for having offended you, I implore your Clemency, and most
 ‘ humbly beseech you, Sire, to have some Con-

‘ fideration for my Age ; which renders me
 ‘ more capable of Imprudence, and Folly, than
 ‘ of any bad Design ; and, perhaps, my incon-
 ‘ siderate Zeal is the only Cause of my Crime.

‘ God, who is the *King of Kings*, and *Lord*
 ‘ *of Lords*, does not always follow the Impulses
 ‘ of his Justice towards Sinners, but often re-
 ‘ claims those who have gone astray, by his
 ‘ Mercy : And will not your Majesty, Sire, who
 ‘ are a Resemblance of the Divinity, pardon a
 ‘ Criminal, who is guilty of Disobedience to his
 ‘ Sovereign ? The Hope of Pardon supports me,
 ‘ and, I flatter myself, your Majesty will not cut
 ‘ me off in the Flower of my Age ; but rather
 ‘ give me Time to demonstrate, by my Actions,
 ‘ the happy Effects of your Majesty’s Clemency.
 ‘ I find myself animated with a Zeal and Fide-
 ‘ lity, Proof against all Temptations, for your
 ‘ Service.

‘ Will not a sincere Acknowledgement of my
 ‘ Fault be able to procure my Pardon ? Yes,
 ‘ Sire, I own I am very guilty : And will not
 ‘ your Majesty grant me a Pardon, which God
 ‘ never refuses to the greatest Sinner, who sin-
 ‘ cerely confesses his Sins to him ? *Saul* was
 ‘ guilty of Disobedience to God ; *David* fell into
 ‘ various Sins, and *Manasses* was immerfed in
 ‘ the most heinous Crimes ; and yet they were
 ‘ nevertheless so many Examples of God’s Mercy
 ‘ to those who repent.

‘ I shall be always ready to shed even the last
 ‘ Drop of my Blood, to shew your Majesty,
 ‘ what faithful and grateful Sentiments your
 ‘ Clemency

‘ Clemency can raise in me ; and shall willingly
‘ sacrifice a Life in your Service, which I shall
‘ be indebted to you for, and which I shall only
‘ hold from your Charity, Sire, and the Com-
‘ passion of God, which assures me he will not
‘ refuse me his Pardon ; do not suffer me to de-
‘ spair of your Majesty’s being pleased to lend an
‘ Ear to the most humble Supplication of a
‘ Subject who has rebelled ; but who has been
‘ brought back to his Duty, by a sincere Re-
‘ pentance.’

This pathetic Letter, however, did not produce the desired Effect. The King, after examining the Affair, did not think proper to pardon him, but condemned him to be beheaded. Several Persons of the first Rank interested themselves for this young Nobleman, but the King continued inexorable, and the Sentence was accordingly executed in Sight of the Prince Royal, who could not help shedding Tears at this young Gentleman’s untimely Fate. The unhappy *Katte* died like a Christian, with all imaginable Resolution, in the Beginning of *November*, 1730, leaving behind him some Papers of Reflections, which were afterwards printed ; and, among others, an Admonition to the Prince for whose Sake he suffered, not to harbour in his Breast the Opinion of Destiny ; for that a Providence is discoverable in every Thing around us.

The Prince was soon afterwards set at Liberty ; but, that he might feel the Power of a King and Father in its utmost Rigour, he was, in the

Year 1733, married, against his Will, to the Princess *Elizabetha-Christiana*, of *Brunswick-Lunenburg-Beveren*. He did not, indeed, oppose the Commands of his Father; he married the Princess, but without professing for her either Esteem or Affection; and, considering the Claim of parental Authority fully satisfied by the external Ceremony, abstained, during the Life of his Father, from her Bed.

Thus the Prince lived, secluded from public Business, in Contention with his Father, in Alienation from his Wife. His whole Time was spent in Study and literary Amusements, cultivating those extraordinary Talents he had received from Nature, and of which we shall give a more particular Account in the Sequel of these Memoirs.

But Literature was not the only Advantage he derived from the Misfortunes of his Youth. The Necessity of passing his Time at a Distance from the Court, and of partaking of the Pleasures and Labours of a lower Station, made him acquainted with the various Forms of Life, and with the genuine Passions, Interests, Desires, and Distresses of Mankind. Thus *Frederick III.* acquired such a Knowledge of Mankind, as Kings, surrounded with Flatterers, would endeavour, in vain, to procure.

He began his Reign with great Expectations, which he has yet surpassed; and it soon appeared, that he was determined to govern with very little Assistance from Ministers; and would see every Thing with his own Eyes. And, finding the
2
chief

chief Favourite and Privy-counsellor of his Father, had betrayed his Master, and abused his Trust, he discarded him, and banished him from the Court.

Domestic Affairs naturally engaged his first Attentions. His Spouse, who had, for seven Years, enjoyed only the empty Title of *Princess of Prussia*, and even uncertain whether he thought himself restrained from the Power of Repudiation, as he had married her under evident Compulsion, was soon freed from all Apprehensions; for he received her as Queen, in the Presence of his whole Court.

Soon after his Accession, he gave his Protestant Subjects, whether Natives or Foreigners, the most solemn Assurances, that they should be protected in their Religion; by which he shewed himself a Friend to Liberty of Conscience, an Enemy to Persecution, and free from the venomous Taint of Enthusiasm and Bigotry.

Nor was he regardless of the Distresses of his People; for he ordered all his Magazines and Granaries to be opened, for the Relief of the Poor, who had suffered extremely from the Scarcity of Corn, caused by the severe Winter of 1739. And, if the Funds appropriated to their Relief and Support should be found insufficient, he ordered the Deficiencies should be supplied out of the Crown Revenues; that the Poor might have not only Bread, but also Money and Cloaths.

His Resolution, with Regard to the tall Regiment, was soon known; for, some tall Recruits being offered him, he rejected them; issuing

Orders at the same Time, that no Recruits should be admitted for the future, whose Stature should exceed five Feet ten Inches; a plain Proof, that he then considered the proper Use of an Army, more than the Pageantry of it.

Soon after he had rejected these Recruits, as he was going from *Berlin* to *Potsdam*, a thousand Boys, who had been marked out for Military Service by his Father, surrounded his Coach, and, after the usual Salutations of *Long live King Frederick*, cried out, *Merciful King, deliver us from our Slavery*. He promised them their Liberty; and, accordingly, their Badges were the next Day taken off by his Orders.

He did not, however, discontinue his Correspondence with Men of Learning; but, immediately after his Accession to the Throne, wrote to *Rollin* and *Voltaire*, requesting the Continuance of their Friendship; and prevailed on the celebrated *Maupertuis* to come to *Berlin*, and settle an Academy there, on the Plan of the Academy of *Arts and Sciences* at *Paris*.

There had for some Time subsisted an Order in *Prussia*, intitled, *The Order FOR FAVOUR*, which had been conferred with very little Distinction. Convinced that Honours should always attend Desert, he instituted another, the Badge of which is a Golden Cross, having a Crown over it, with this Inscription, *FOR MERIT*. This new Order was certainly founded on Virtue, Justice, and good Sense; for Merit ought to be the sole Recommendation to all Titles of Distinction and Honour.

But

But domestic Regulations and literary Amusements did not engage his whole Thoughts, the Interest of his Kingdom was also carefully attended to. His Ancestors had, for many Years, claimed two Districts belonging to the Bishop of *Liege*, called *Herstal* and *Hermal*. This Claim he renewed, and sent a Commissary to receive the Homage of the Inhabitants; but they would not admit him, and refused to take the Oath of Fidelity, under Pretence, that they acknowledged no other Jurisdiction than that of the Bishop. This Refusal occasioned a Letter from the King to the Bishop, which was dated the Fourth of *September*, 1740, in which his Majesty complained of the Injury done to his Rights in the Barony of *Herstal*, that the Seditious had been countenanced by him in their Disobedience, and concluded with demanding a categorical Answer in two Days.

In three Days the Bishop returned an Answer, in which he observed, that the Right of Sovereignty in the said Barony was granted by *Charles V*, under the Guaranty of *France* and *Spain*, and had been exercised above a Century; that he had supported his Rights and Possessions without the least Design of prejudicing those of *Prussia*; but, in Order to terminate all Disputes, declared, that, the States of *Liege* having formerly proposed to purchase his *Prussian* Majesty's Right in *Herstal* for one hundred thousand Crowns, and to pay Four *per Cent*. Interest till the Principal was discharged, he was ready to perform this Agreement under a proper Guaranty.

This

This Answer was far from satisfying his *Prussian* Majesty ; he would not suffer his Claims to be subjected to any Altercations. Accordingly, after publishing a Declaration, in which he charged the Bishop with Violence and Injustice ; the Using his Minister unworthily, and Abusing his Moderation in an outrageous Manner ; and remarked that the feudal Laws allowed every Man, whose Possession was detained from him, to enter it with an armed Force ; he dispatched two thousand Soldiers ; who, on the 13th of *September* 1740, entered the Barony of *Herstal*, where they lived at Discretion, till the Cries of the Inhabitants obliged the Bishop to relinquish the Territories in Dispute to the quiet Government of *Prussia*.

This Acquisition, however it might tend to shew the Quickness of his Resolutions, was of small Account, compared with what he acquired at the Death of the Emperor *Charles VI*, which happened on the 20th of *October* 1740.

Charles VI. being the last Prince of the House of *Austria*, great Revolutions were expected at his Death. *Italy* hoped to gain the Situation it had long desired, that of Independence. Several States, which were looked upon as Fiefs of the Empire, disclaimed this Subjection. *Rome* particularly, which had been plundered by *Charles V*, severely treated by his Successors, oppressed and fleeced by *Joseph*, Brother of *Charles V*, flattered herself with the Hopes of being delivered from the Pretensions of the *German* Emperors, who, ever since the Time of *Otho I*, have imagined

gined themselves Successors to the Rights of the ancient *Cæsars*. And, indeed, the *German Chancery* considers the other Kingdoms of *Europe*, as Provinces dismembered from the Empire; and it is for that Reason, that, in their Protocol, they give the Title of Majesty to no King whatever. The Elector of *Cologne* stiles himself Chancellor of *Italy*, and the Elector of *Triers* takes the Title of Chancellor of *Gaul*. The *German Emperor*, whom they chuse at *Frankfort*, is declared King of the *Romans*, though he has not the least Jurisdiction in *Rome*; and he exacts a Tribute of all the Provinces in *Italy*, when he has Forces sufficient to oblige them to pay it. Such a Number of dubious and contested Rights had been the Source of all the Calamities, and of the Weakening of *Italy*, for the Space of seven hundred Years: It seemed therefore probable, that the Confusion which threatened *Germany*, on the Death of *Charles VI*, would give the *Italians* that full Liberty they had so long desired. The new Revolutions which every body foresaw would follow from the Extinction of the House of *Austria*, might not only annihilate both the Rights and the Name of the *Roman Empire*; at least, it appeared doubtful, whether the potent Princes of *Germany* would acknowledge a supreme Head, possessed of the same Authority as his Predecessors had enjoyed. It therefore appeared almost impossible to prevent the Inheritance of the House of *Austria* from being dismembered: This Inheritance consisted of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*; Kingdoms which had been long elective, but rendered

rendered hereditary by the *Austrian* Princes ; of *Austria Suabia*, called *Austria Anterior* ; of the *Upper* and *Lower Austria*, conquered in the thirteenth Century ; of *Stiria*, *Carinthia*, *Carniola*, *Flanders*, the *Burgaw*, the four *Forest Towns*, the *Brisgaw*, *Friuli*, *Tyrol*, the *Milanese*, the Dukedoms of *Mantua* and *Parma*. With Regard to *Naples* and *Sicily*, *Don Carlos* possessed these two Kingdoms.

Maria Teresa, the eldest Daughter of *Charles VI*, founded her Rights on the Law of Nature, which called her to her paternal Inheritance ; on the pragmatic Sanction by which this Law was confirmed ; and on the Guaranty of so many Princes.

Charles-Albert, Elector of *Bavaria*, demanded the Succession, in Virtue of the Will of the Emperor *Ferdinand I*, Brother of *Charles V*. By this Will *Ferdinand* had, in Default of Male-issue, instituted his eldest Daughter, the Arch-dutcheß *Anne*, Heiress of his Dominions : This Princess was married to the Duke of *Bavaria* ; from her the Elector *Charles* was descended : And there were no Males left of the House of *Austria*.

Rights of a more recent Nature were alledged by *Augustus III*, King of *Poland*, and Elector of *Saxony* ; these were the Rights of his Consort, eldest Daughter of the Emperor *Joseph*, the elder Brother of *Charles VI*. If *Maria Teresa* looked upon the pragmatic Sanctions as a sacred and inviolable Law, the Arch-dutcheß, Queen of *Poland*, had another pragmatic Sanction, settled previously in her Favour by the Father of *Joseph* and

and *Charles*, who, in the Year 1703, made a Regulation, that the Daughters of *Joseph* should inherit preferably to the Daughters of the younger Brother, *Charles VI*, in Case the two Brothers died without male Issue. After *Charles* ascended the Imperial Throne, he abolished this Sanction; therefore they might set his aside after his Death. His Brother's Daughters had been in his Power; nor did he suffer them to marry, till he had made them renounce their Rights: Now a Renunciation of that Kind might be considered as involuntary, and consequently null and void. On every Side they pleaded Rights of Blood, testamentary Dispositions, Family Compacts, the Laws of *Germany*, and Law of Nations.

The King of *Spain* extended his Pretensions to the whole Succession of the House of *Austria*, by ascending to the Wife of *Philip II*, Daughter of the Emperor *Maximilian II*, a Princess from whom *Philip V*. was descended by the female Line. It was indeed an extraordinary Revolution in the Affairs of *Europe*, to see the House of *Bourbon* laying Claim to the whole Inheritance of the House of *Austria*. This Claim was founded on *Lewis* the XVth's being descended in a direct Line from the eldest male Branch of the House of *Austria*, by the Wife of *Lewis XIII*, and also by the Wife of *Lewis XIV*. But the Business of *Lewis XV*. was to act rather as an Arbitrator and Protector, than as a Competitor; for by that Means he had it in his Power to determine the Fate of this Succession, and of the Imperial Throne, in Concert with one Half of *Europe*; whereas, had he

he entered the Lists as a Competitor, he would have had all *Europe* against him.

The Cause of so many crowned Heads was pleaded by public Memoirs in every Part of the Christian World; there was not a Prince, nor hardly a private Person, that did not interest himself in the Dispute, and a general War was looked upon as inevitable. But how greatly was human Policy confounded, when the Storm arose from a Quarter where nobody expected it!

Frederick III. came to the Crown of *Prussia* four Months before the Succession of the House of *Austria*, and of the Empire, was disputed; he foresaw the general Confusion; and, upon the Emperor's Death, did not lose a Moment, but marched his Army directly into *Silesia*, one of the richest Provinces which the Daughter of *Charles VI.* possessed in *Germany*. His Pretensions were to four Dutchies, which his Family had formerly acquired by Purchases, and by Acts of Confraternity. His Ancestors had renounced all their Pretensions by repeated Acts, because they were not in a Condition to support them; but, as the present King had Power in his Hands, he was resolved to maintain his Rights. The Declaration he published, at his entering *Silesia*, was as follows:

' We *Frederick, &c.* As it has pleased the
' Almighty to take from this World, the Emperor,
' *Charles VI.*, and that, by this Means, the Em-
' pire, and the most august House of *Austria*, re-
' main without a Head; so that the Latter, con-
' sidering the Extinction of the male Line, finds

' itself

‘ itself likewise, on Account of the Succession to
 ‘ its Dominions, much exposed to dangerous
 ‘ Troubles, of which a Part have manifested them-
 ‘ selves already, and others are still ready to break
 ‘ out.

‘ As we have, moreover, always taken Part in
 ‘ what tended to the Good and Preservation of
 ‘ the Dutchy of *Silesia*; the rather, as it serves
 ‘ for a Barrier to our Dominions, and that this
 ‘ Province might, in particular, be exposed to the
 ‘ same Troubles, and be invaded to our very
 ‘ great Prejudice, as well as that of our Fron-
 ‘ tiers, by those who form Pretensions to the he-
 ‘ reditary Dominions of the House of *Austria*,
 ‘ from whence the Flame of War might extend
 ‘ itself to our own Territories, and expose them
 ‘ to evident Danger.

‘ Wherefore, in Order to prevent Consequences
 ‘ so dangerous, upon the Appearance of a ge-
 ‘ neral War, with which *Europe* is threatened;
 ‘ and to provide for the Defence of the Domi-
 ‘ nion which God has given us, as well as for
 ‘ that of our Subjects, conformable to the Prin-
 ‘ ciples of natural Right, which permits all, and
 ‘ every one, to be watchful of their own Prefer-
 ‘ vation: As also to prevent divers Views, which
 ‘ are partly kept concealed, but, of which, some
 ‘ have already manifested themselves, and may
 ‘ prove prejudicial to us: And, in fine, for very
 ‘ important Reasons on our Part, which we shall
 ‘ not fail to make public in due Time: We have
 ‘ thought proper to cause our Troops to enter the
 ‘ Dutchy

‘ Dutchy of *Silesia*, in Order to cover it from
 ‘ being invaded or attacked.

‘ And as, by so doing, we have no Intention
 ‘ to prejudice, in the least, her Majesty the Queen
 ‘ of *Hungary*; with whom we are resolved to
 ‘ keep a strict Friendship, as well as with the
 ‘ whole *Austrian* House; and to do her and them
 ‘ all manner of good Offices, in Imitation of our
 ‘ Ancestors: And as it will sufficiently appear in
 ‘ proper Time, that such only is our View. And
 ‘ that we are, besides, actually busied in explain-
 ‘ ing ourselves, upon this Occasion, with her Ma-
 ‘ jesty, the Queen of *Hungary*. For this Rea-
 ‘ son, the Inhabitants of the Dutchy of *Silesia*,
 ‘ and of the incorporated Provinces, of whatever
 ‘ Religion or Condition they are, may be assured
 ‘ that they have no Hostility to apprehend on our
 ‘ Part, nor on that of our Troops; but that, on
 ‘ the Contrary, they shall be maintained in their
 ‘ Rights, Liberties, and Privileges, as well public
 ‘ and private, as Ecclesiastical and Civil; that they
 ‘ shall have the Benefit of our royal Protection,
 ‘ in its full Extent; that we shall give strict Or-
 ‘ ders, that our Troops observe the most exact
 ‘ Discipline, and that no Persons be molested nor
 ‘ troubled in the peaceable Possession of what be-
 ‘ longs to them.

‘ On the other Hand, as we enter *Silesia* with-
 ‘ out any Design of committing the least Hosti-
 ‘ lity, but only to support its Inhabitants, preserve
 ‘ their Properties, and provide for the Tranquil-
 ‘ lity of that Dutchy, which is equally necessary
 ‘ to us: We are in great Hopes that they will
 ‘ undertake

‘ undertake nothing that may be contrary to these
 ‘ gracious Offers, and Marks of Friendship, or
 ‘ that can oblige us, contrary to our Inclination,
 ‘ to take other Measures, in which Case they
 ‘ can impute only to themselves the bad Consequences that may result from them.’

Signed, *FREDERICK.*

At *Berlin* this first Day of *December*, 1740.

Silesia is a Dutchy of *Germany*, one of the largest in *Europe*. It is bounded by *Poland*, *Bohemia*, *Moravia*, *Brandenburg*, and *Hungary*; it is divided into higher and lower, and *Breslau*, the Capital, is situated on the *Oder*. It is one of the richest Towns in *Germany*, by its Commerce in Woollen Manufactures. The Squares, Churches, and other public Places are magnificent; particularly the Town-House, which is a stately Piece of Architecture, and has a Tower, called the Clock Tower, which is esteemed the highest and the most regular in the whole Country. Every Time the Hour strikes, a Concert of several Trumpets, and other Instruments, are heard in a high Gallery. The Dutchy of *Silesia* was an ancient Fief of the Kingdom of *Bohemia*, and was formerly divided into several little Sovereignities, governed by Dukes, Vassals of the King of *Bohemia*. These Dukes had agreed with the Elector of *Brandenburg*, that, upon Failure of Heirs male, they should succeed to their Dominions. But the House of *Austria*, being called to the Throne of *Bohemia*, pretended that those Agreements were absolutely null, inasmuch as

D

they

they had not been approved by the Sovereign, to whom the Possessors were Vassals ; and, the Ancestors of the King of *Prussia* not being in a Condition to make good their Claims by Force of Arms, they were obliged to dissemble. However they took Care at certain Junctures to renew their Pretensions, and several Times refused large Sums of Money, which the Court of *Vienna* offered them to give up their Rights.

The *Prussian* Officers, on the Army's entering *Silesia*, were for putting on their Standards this Device, *Pro Deo & Patria* ; but his *Prussian* Majesty struck out *Pro Deo*, saying it was wrong to mix the Name of God with the Quarrels of Men ; and that this Dispute was about a Province, and not concerning Religion. Before his Regiment of Guards he ordered the *Roman* Eagle to be displayed in Relief ; a Step which laid him under the Necessity of being invincible. He also harangued his Troops, in the Manner of the ancient *Romans*. His Speech on this Occasion was as follows :

‘ Gentlemen, I do not look upon you as my
 ‘ Subjects, but as my Friends. The Troops of
 ‘ *Brandenburg* have always signalised themselves
 ‘ by their Courage, and have given, on different
 ‘ Occasions, Marks of their Bravery. I shall be
 ‘ an Eye-witness to all your Exploits. You will
 ‘ always fight in my Presence ; and I will re-
 ‘ compensate those who shall distinguish themselves
 ‘ for their Zeal in my Service, rather as a Father,
 ‘ than as a Sovereign.’

This Speech had the desired Effect ; the Troops
 were

were animated to follow their Leader with Chearfulness, especially as they did not expect to meet with the least Resistance, in which however they were greatly mistaken.

Entering thus suddenly into a Province not prepared for Defence, he made himself Master of the greatest Part of it. But, as nothing was decided, he ordered his Ministers, Count *Gotter* and Baron *Borck*, to make the following Proposals to the Duke of *Lorrain*, Part of which they read, and delivered the rest in Discourse; but, refusing a Copy, the Words were taken down, and, being repeated, they owned, were agreeable to their Master's Intention.

‘ 1. I am ready to guaranty, with my whole Force, the Estates which the House of *Austria* possesses in *Germany*, against any Power that may invade them.

‘ 2. For the more effectual Securing of the same, I will conclude a strict Alliance with the Courts of *Vienna*, *Russia*, and the Maritime Powers.

‘ 3. I will use my utmost Influence to cause the Duke of *Lorrain* to be raised to the Imperial Dignity, and to support his Election against all Opposers whatsoever; and flatter myself, I shall be able to succeed.

‘ 4. In Order to put the Queen of *Bohemia* into a good Condition and Posture of Defence, I will immediately advance to her, in ready Money, two Millions of Florins. In Consideration of such essential and expensive Services, I have Reason to expect a proper Security to indemnify me against all Risks. It is the Giving up of

‘ *Silesia*, that I demand, as well on Account of
 ‘ my Right thereto, as a Reward for the Dan-
 ‘ gers to which I shall expose myself for the Safe-
 ‘ ty and Glory of the House of *Austria* only.

Count *Gotter* having sent an Account of the
 Reception his Proposals had met with from the
 Duke of *Lorraine*, his Majesty sent him the fol-
 lowing Instructions, dated *December 26*:

‘ I find by your Account, dated the 20th in-
 ‘ stant, how you were received by the Duke of
 ‘ *Lorraine*, and after what Manner he thought
 ‘ proper to answer your Proposals. Though that
 ‘ lowre and morose Answer seems to leave no
 ‘ Room for bringing about an Accommodation,
 ‘ you must nevertheless omit nothing in your
 ‘ Power, to engage that Prince to consider, with
 ‘ less Prejudice, the Plan which I propose, which
 ‘ assuredly tends principally to the Welfare and
 ‘ Safety of the Duke, and of the House of *Aus-*
 ‘ *tria*. He and his Queen may depend on their
 ‘ being supported by my whole Strength, if they
 ‘ will do me Justice, with Respect to my Preten-
 ‘ sions on *Silesia*.

‘ You may even suggest to them, that, though
 ‘ I demanded the entire Cession of that whole
 ‘ Province, I may perhaps be satisfied with Part
 ‘ of it, provided the Queen of *Hungary* will con-
 ‘ clude a reasonable Accommodation with me,
 ‘ for our mutual Interests.’

Count *Gotter* was ordered to declare by Word
 of Mouth, ‘ that, on all Occasions which might
 ‘ offer, wherein he could assist the Queen of *Hun-*
 ‘ *gary*, and preserve the Glory of her House, or
 ‘ repair

‘ repair any Loss she might suffer in the present
‘ Juncture, he should shew his Readiness to
‘ do it.’

To these Proposals of his *Prussian* Majesty
the Queen of *Hungary* returned the following
Answer :

‘ From as much as can be remembered of
‘ what was read, but refused to be given in Writ-
‘ ing by his Ministers, the King of *Prussia* pre-
‘ tends to found the Sending of his Troops into
‘ *Silesia*, upon the Necessity there was to gua-
‘ ranty the House of *Austria* against the Views
‘ of some other Powers, ready to swallow it up ;
‘ and endeavours to shew how advantageous it
‘ would be for her to give up Part of her Posses-
‘ sions, to preserve the rest.

‘ It is manifest, that the Estates of the Queen
‘ enjoyed a happy Tranquillity, when the King of
‘ *Prussia* entered into them, with an armed Force :
‘ In Order, as it it pretended, to preserve the
‘ Constitution of the Empire, and the Peace of
‘ *Europe*.

‘ Far from looking with Indifference upon the
‘ Friendship of the King of *Prussia*, the Value
‘ and Importance of which we well know : We
‘ have no Reason to reproach ourselves, with hav-
‘ ing neglected to cultivate it with the strictest
‘ Attention, and, without deviating the least from
‘ this Principle, we think ourselves at Liberty to
‘ make the following Remarks :

‘ 1. The Tie instituted and established by the
‘ Golden Bull, which firmly binds together all
‘ the Members of the *Germanic* Body, obliges
‘ them

‘ them to assist each other, whenever the Terri-
 ‘ tories of either are attacked. From this Institu-
 ‘ tion the Assurance first offered by the King of
 ‘ *Prussia* seems to arise; but he was bound by a
 ‘ stronger Obligation, that of being Guarantee to
 ‘ the Pragmatic Sanction, an Engagement into
 ‘ which all *Europe* is entered. If such Ties are
 ‘ not binding, with what Safety can the House of
 ‘ *Austria* flatter itself in any future?

‘ 2. The Alliances with *Russia* and the Mari-
 ‘ time Powers, all *Europe* knows, subsisted before
 ‘ the *Prussian* Troops entered *Silesia*: They sub-
 ‘ sist now; and we are well assured, that it is not
 ‘ the Intention of those Powers that the Queen
 ‘ should give up Part of her Dominions, ‘ to
 ‘ strengthen Alliances, which partly were con-
 ‘ tracted to preserve them intire.

‘ 4. The Queen cannot but be infinitely
 ‘ obliged to the King of *Prussia*, for his good
 ‘ Dispositions, as to the Choice of an Emperor:
 ‘ But, as that Election must be free, and made
 ‘ in the Manner prescribed by the Golden Bull,
 ‘ her Majesty is of Opinion, that nothing can tend
 ‘ more to thwart it, than raising Commotions in
 ‘ the Heart of the Empire.

‘ 4. A War was never made to force a Prince
 ‘ to accept of Money offered to him: But what
 ‘ his *Prussian* Majesty has already drawn from *Si-*
 ‘ *lesia*, under Pretence of subsisting his Troops,
 ‘ added to the immense Damage done that Coun-
 ‘ try, by the Havock made in it, exceeds the
 ‘ two Millions offered.

‘ The Queen is far from designing to begin
 ‘ her

her Reign by dismembering her Dominions.
 She thinks herself in Honour and Conscience
 obliged to maintain the Pragmatic Sanction
 against any Invader ; therefore can never con-
 sent to give up the Province of *Silesia*, or any
 Part thereof ; but is ready to renew the strictest
 Friendship with the King of *Prussia*, provided
 it can be done without any Infraction, without
 hurting the Rights of a third Person ; and pro-
 vided the *Prussian* Troops, without Delay, retire
 from her Majesty's Territories.

This, in her Opinion, is the only Method,
 agreeable to Justice and Equity, the Funda-
 mental Constitutions of the Empire, and the
 Maintenance of that salutary System, which
 establishes an Equilibrium through all *Europe* :
 It is consequently the only Way to be taken,
 consistent with the true Glory of the King of
Prussia.

The Queen does not hesitate to intreat his
Prussian Majesty, in the most ardent Manner,
 to embrace this Method : She even conjures
 him so to do, by all the Considerations that
 can make Impressions upon the Heart of a great
 Prince. She does not scruple to cause this An-
 swer to be delivered to the *Prussian* Ministers
 in Writing, as the strongest Proof of the Sincere-
 rity by which she is influenced, though they
 could not be prevailed on to act after the same
 Manner.

His *Prussian* Majesty, finding Negotiations
 were not likely to answer his Intentions, advanced
 with his Army into the Heart of *Silesia*, releasing

the People from the Rents and Services they used to pay to the Clergy. He rifled their Convents of their superfluous Corn, and, when the Heads of these Communities complained to him, he told them, That ' he had never read ' in Scripture of Magazines being erected by the ' Apostles, whose Example, he thought, their ' Profession obliged them to imitate.'

The first Place in *Silesia* that refused to submit to the *Prussians* was *Jablunka*, a Town on the Frontiers of *Hungary*, fifty-eight Miles south-east of *Breslaw*. This Town has a Castle built on a Rock ; but the Garrison, finding themselves unable to resist a Detachment from the *Prussian* Army commanded by Major-General *de la Motte*, capitulated upon honourable Terms. This Place, though reckoned the Key of *Silesia*, on the Side of *Hungary*, the *Prussians* soon after abandoned for Want of Provisions, which the *Austrian* Hussars, who were now in Motion, were very busy to intercept.

It now appeared with what Secrecy his *Prussian* Majesty could take his Measures. When he called a Council of War, he proposed the Question in a few Words ; all his Generals wrote their Opinions in his Presence, upon separate Papers, which he carried away, and examined them in private ; formed his Resolution without imparting it otherwise than by his Orders.

The *Prussians* had for some Time blocked up *Glogaw*, a large and well fortified City on the Frontiers of *Poland* ; it was determined to attack the Place ; and, on the 7th of *March* 1741, at Night,

Night, Prince *Leopold*, of *Anhalt Dessau*, who commanded the Blockade, received Orders from the King for that Purpose, according to a Plan concerted with his Majesty. Next Day the proper Dispositions were made; and, about Eight at Night, the Troops began to put themselves under Arms; at Ten they reached their several Posts, a Mile from the Town, and then, with the greatest Order and Silence, marched to the Foot of the Glacis, by Twelve. Immediately the Troops advanced to the Palisadoes, and, leaping over them, threw themselves into the Covered Way, some small Detachments running every Way they could to disarm every Enemy they could find. They were now exposed, and the Town alarmed by the Enemies Fire; but this did not prevent the *Prussians* descending into the Ditch, and advancing to the Foot of the Rampart, which was thirty-four Feet high, with a Slope of ten Feet, and made very slippery by two Days hard Frost. These Difficulties however were quickly surmounted; and Prince *Leopold*, with the Markgrave *Charles*, and five or six others, first got to the Top of the Courtin; they were soon followed by a Battalion and four Companies of Grenadiers, one of which seized a Bastion on the Right, while another did the same on the Left. They were then under a Necessity to break down the Gate, behind which the Generals, *Wallis* and *Reyski*, had, by this Time, posted themselves with their Grenadiers; who, as soon as the *Prussians* made some Holes in it, saluted them with a Shower of Bullets, which killed four Men. But Prince *Leopold*,
causing

causing the Fire to be returned, General *Reyski* received two Wounds in his Belly, the Grenadiers fled, and General *Wallis* was obliged to follow them. Then the Gate was laid open, and the *Prussians* passed through the Castle into the Town. Two other Attacks were executed with the same Vigour and Dispatch. It is impossible to describe the Consternation of the Enemy, of which the following is a remarkable Instance : Four Grenadiers, being the last that came upon the Rampart, missed their Company, and fell in with a Captain and fifty-two Men of the Garrison : The *Prussians*, at first, thought of retreating ; but, soon recovering their Spirits, they, like Desperadoes, attacked them, calling out to them to lay down their Arms. The Enemy, being deceived by the Darknes of the Night, and the Panic they were seized with having undoubtedly multiplied their Foes in their Imagination, obeyed ; and three of the *Prussian* Grenadiers stood Century over them, while the Fourth brought a Reinforcement.

While the Grenadiers were clearing the Ramparts, the Battalions entered the Town by the Avenues the former had made, and all was finished an Hour after Midnight. The *Prussian* Force amounted to only four Battalions, and eighteen Companies of Grenadiers ; and they lost, in the Action, two Commission Officers, three Subalterns, and thirty-three private Men. The Generals, *Wallis* and *Reyski*, with the Garrison, consisting of 1065 Men, including Officers, were all made Prisoners of War ; and no Disorder happened,

pened, Murder and Plunder being both prohibited.

There were found in the Place fifty brass Guns, a great Quantity of Powder, and the Military Chest, with thirty-two thousand Florins. Prince *Leopold*, and the Margrave *Charles*, received the Homage of the Nobility and Burghers to his *Prussian* Majesty, who was so well pleased with this Expedition, that he immediately declared Prince *Leopold* General of the Foot, and wrote to him in the following Terms :

My Dear LEOPOLD,

‘ I Am vastly obliged to you for the brave and
 ‘ glorious Action you have just performed,
 ‘ which, as I can never forget, will not fail to
 ‘ increase my sincere Friendship for you. Make
 ‘ my Compliments to Margrave *Charles*. Tell all
 ‘ my brave Officers how much I am pleased with
 ‘ them, and that, as I shall never forget their gal-
 ‘ lant Behaviour in this Instance, I shall convince
 ‘ them of my complete Satisfaction, &c.

Soon after this Action, a Plot was discovered in *Silesia*, for carrying off his *Prussian* Majesty ; on which that Monarch published a Memorial, setting forth, ‘ That, notwithstanding the Modera-
 ‘ tion he has all along shewn towards the Court
 ‘ of *Vienna*, yet that Court has been far from be-
 ‘ having so to him, and has had Recourse to the
 ‘ detestable Expedient of employing Emissaries,
 ‘ Spies, and Banditti to beset him, and even at-
 ‘ tempt his Life : That one of those Banditti
 ‘ confessed,

‘ confessed, that he was obliged to take an Oath
 ‘ for that Purpose, in the Aulic Council of War,
 ‘ and in the Presence of the Duke of *Lorrain*,
 ‘ whom his *Prussian* Majesty never thought capa-
 ‘ ble of such Indignities.’

To this Memorial the Court of *Vienna* published an Answer, shewing the Decorum that Court has always used to the *Prussian* King ; adding, that ‘ The House of *Austria* never knew
 ‘ what it was to employ Banditti. The Piety of
 ‘ the Queen, and the Sentiments of the Great
 ‘ Duke, are too well known for any body to believe it of them. The Story of an Oath taken
 ‘ by one of these Banditti, in the Presence of the
 ‘ Great Duke, in the Aulic Council of War, is
 ‘ so ill contrived, that it is not possible for it to
 ‘ gain the least Credit : And the Imposture of
 ‘ such an Avowal is too evident to escape the
 ‘ Observation and Censure of every one who
 ‘ knows the Character of the Aulic Council.’

Both Parties were now inflamed, and Orders were sent to General *Neuperg*, to hazard a Battle at all Events. Accordingly, on *Monday*, the 10th of *April* 1741, the two Armies met at *Molwitz*, about a League from *Neiss* ; and the Engagement began about Two o’Clock in the Afternoon. The *Austrians* at first drove back the left Wing of the *Prussians*, commanded by Lieutenant-General Count *Schulenburg*. But his *Prussian* Majesty, having been informed that the *Austrians* were superior to him in Cavalry, had intermixed Grenadiers with his Horse, by which Means this Confusion was recovered. The Attack on the
Prussians

Prussians right Wing was likewise very vigorous; but the Heat of the Action was on the left Wing. At Six in the Evening the *Austrians* retired in good Order, under the Cannon of *Neifs*, leaving the Field of Battle to the King.

The *Austrians* are reckoned to have had 4000 killed, wounded, and taken Prisoners; but, by their own Accounts, only 3000 killed and wounded; and the *Prussians* acknowledge 600 killed, and 1500 wounded. The Former are said to have been 26,000, and the Latter only 20,000; but the *Austrians* say 30,000.

The *Prussians* bought the Victory dear, having the following principal Officers killed and wounded: Lieutenant-General Count *Schulenburg*; the Margrave *Frederick*, of *Brandenburg*, the King's Cousin; Colonels, *Borck* and *Hantchormors*; Lieutenant-Colonel *Fitzgerald*; Majors, *Knobbelsdorf* and *Schenkendorf*; M. *Mulendorf*, one of his Majesty's Pages, and the Master of the Household, killed; Colonel Count *Finck*, since dead of his Wounds; M. *Maupertuis*, an eminent Mathematician, taken Prisoner; Field Marshal *Schwerin*; Lieutenant-Generals, *Marewitz* and *Keisl*; Major-General, Margrave *Charles*; Colonels, Prince *William*, Brother to the Margrave; *Warthingsleven*, *Rochau*, and *Finck*; the King's Aid de Camp; and Major *Borck* wounded; besides a great Number of Captains and Subalterns.

Among the *Austrian* Officers, Marshal *Remer*, Count *Lannoy*, and the Baron de *Geldi*, killed; the Generals *Brown*, *Grun*, *Kail*, *Lentulus*, the Prince of *Birkinfeldt*, and *Frankenburg*, wounded.

The

The *Austrians* being thus defeated, and obliged to retire, his *Prussian* Majesty made great Progress in the Conquest of *Silesia*. *Brieg*, a handsome City on the *Oder*, held out seven Days; during which Time the *Prussians* fired 14,714 Cannon-Balls, and threw 2122 Bombs into it, which reduced great Part of the City to Ashes. The Garrison, however, obtained the Military Honours; and the *Prussians* took Possession of it on the 23d of *April* 1741.

After this, there was no Action of any Importance. But the King of *Prussia*, irritated by Opposition, transferred his Interest in the Election of an Emperor to the Duke of *Bavaria*.

The Maritime Powers, finding it impossible for the Court of *Vienna* to oppose all the Enemies that then attacked her, endeavoured to bring about a Peace with the King of *Prussia*; and accordingly the following Memorial was presented to that Monarch.

A Memorial presented to his Prussian Majesty by Baron de Ginckell, Envoy Extraordinary from the States-General, in Conjunction with Lord Hindford.

‘ **T** H A T their High Mightinesses, as well as
 ‘ his *Britannic* Majesty, could not behold,
 ‘ without great Regret, the Troubles arisen be-
 ‘ tween your Majesty and the Queen of *Hun-*
 ‘ gary and *Bohemia*; and cannot help telling
 ‘ your Majesty in the most friendly Manner, how
 ‘ much they have been surprised and grieved at
 ‘ your

your Majesty's Enterprize against *Silesia*; considering the Letter you were so good as to write to them, wherein you declare your Intention to support the House of *Austria*, to preserve Peace in the Empire, and to watch over its Repose as well as its Safety.—They find themselves obliged to impart to your Majesty their just Apprehensions that the Steps you are taking may be attended with Consequences quite opposite to your Declarations, not only in Regard to the House of *Austria*, and the Peace of the Empire; but also to the Liberties and Repose of *Europe*.

For these Reasons, their High Mightinesses, in Conjunction with his *Britannic* Majesty, cannot dispense with themselves from making the strongest Instances to your Majesty, that, in your great Wisdom and Moderation, you would suffer yourself to be persuaded to withdraw your Troops from *Silesia*, in Order to pave the Way to a lasting Accommodation, and restore Peace to the Empire, at a Juncture when Union is so necessary among Powers that have its Repose at Heart; that their High Mightinesses, as also his Majesty, the King of *Great Britain* will not fail to shew how much they will have your Majesty's Interest at Heart, by the Ardor with which they will jointly labour to accommodate, in an amicable Manner, and to the Satisfaction of both Parties, the Differences between your Majesty and the Queen of *Hungary*. The more your Majesty is persuaded of the sincere Friendship of their High Mightinesses, and of that of his Majesty the

King

' King of *Great Britain*, the more you must be
 ' sensible how indispensably they are obliged to
 ' insist earnestly upon this Demand, and to do their
 ' utmost to prevail on your Majesty to accept of
 ' it.—The present Situation of Affairs plunges
 ' them in the greatest Embarras; considering, on
 ' the one Hand, the great Value they set on your
 ' Majesty's Friendship, and their sincere Desire to
 ' cultivate and strengthen it by all Means in their
 ' Power; and, on the other Hand, the Engage-
 ' ments subsisting between them and the House of
 ' *Austria*: Engagements, which, your Majesty
 ' cannot be ignorant of, are claimed by the Queen
 ' of *Hungary*.

' It would give them infinite Satisfaction,
 ' should your Majesty be pleased to extricate them
 ' out of this Dilemma, by making Reflections
 ' favourable to their Request; since nothing can be
 ' more disagreeable to them, than to find them-
 ' selves under a Necessity of fulfilling their En-
 ' gagements, in an Affair wherein your Majesty
 ' and the Queen of *Hungary* are opposite Parties.

' *Breslau, June 8, 1741.*

GINCKELL.

The King of Prussia's Answer.

' HIS Majesty having demanded nothing,
 ' since he first entered *Silesia*, but the speedy
 ' and just Restitution of an Estate with-held from
 ' his Royal and Electoral House for almost a Cen-
 ' tury; and never was averse to a reasonable Ac-
 ' commodation with the Queen of *Hungary*: The
 ' very advantageous Proposals made, from Time

' to

to Time, by the King to her Majesty, ought to be looked upon as convincing Proofs of his Moderation and Love of Peace; these Proposals might, long ago, have put that Princess in a Way to terminate these Differences, had she listened to the Voice of Justice and Equity.

But, if the King has been sorry to see that, far from regarding them in the least, they were rejected with much Haughtiness and Disdain, his Majesty has, nevertheless, this Comfort, that the World cannot impute to him the Continuance of a War, which the Queen herself has made necessary by a formal Denial of Justice.

The King gratefully acknowledges the Assurance which his *Britannic* Majesty and their High Mightinesses have been pleased to give him by their respective Ministers, how much they have his Interest at Heart, and with how much Ardour they intend to labour, jointly, to accommodate, in an amicable Manner, the Differences subsisting between his Majesty and the Queen of *Hungary*; it will not be the King's Fault, if they are not speedily adjusted, and Peace restored forthwith in these Parts: His Majesty has therefore great Reason to hope, from the Friendship and Equity of his *Britannic* Majesty and their High Mightinesses, that, in employing their good Offices to obtain so desirable an End, they will also be pleased never to deviate from the Impartiality requisite in a Work of this Nature, much less require of the King Conditions incompatible with his Ho-

E

our

'nour and the indisputable Rights of his Royal
'House.

'DE PODEWILLS.'

'Breslau, June 15, 1741.

This Memorial, however, failed of its desired Success, so that his *Prussian* Majesty continued to push his Conquests in *Silesia*. On the Second of *November*, the City of *Neissa* capitulated on honourable Terms, after a Siege of four Days; by which Means his Majesty obtained the peaceable Possession of all the Lower *Silesia*. On the Seventh of the same Month he received the Homage of the States, from about 400 of their Deputies, at *Breslau*. After the Ceremony was over, he entertained them magnificently, and caused Medals of Gold and Silver to be distributed. On one Side of these Medals is the King's Bust, with this Inscription, *Fredericus Borussorum Rex, Supremus Silesiæ inferioris Dux*; on the other Side, the Kingdom of *Prussia* is represented by a Woman crowned, with a Sceptre in her Hand, a Royal Mantle on her Shoulders, and the *Prussian* Eagle over her Head; she is receiving the Ducal Cap from another Woman representing *Silesia*, who is on her Knees, leaning on the Arms of the Dutchy, with this Inscription, *Iusto Victori*; and on the Exergue, *Fides Silesiæ inferioris Wralislaviæ*, 31 Oct. 1741, which was the Day fixed for the Homage, but, on the Account of the Taking of *Neissa*, was delayed till the Seventh of *November*.

The Deputies, at the same Time, offered the
King

King a free Gift of 100,000 Crowns: But his Majesty generously refused the Offer, saying, 'I thank you for this Token of your Zeal. The Country has already suffered enough; and you cannot do better, than employ that Sum towards repairing your Loss.'

The Friends of the Queen of *Hungary* still flattered themselves, that an Accommodation was nearly compleated between that Princess and his *Prussian* Majesty; but these flattering Hopes were dissipated, by Advice that 10,000 *Prussians*, detached from the Army in *Silesia*, had entered *Bohemia*, and joined the *French*, *Bavarian*, and *Saxon* Forces.

But, before we proceed to relate the Events that followed, after the Junction of the *Prussian* Forces with those of *France*, *Saxony*, and *Bavaria*, it will be necessary to premise something in Relation to these Powers, and the Designs of the *French* in thus attacking the Queen of *Hungary*.

In the Year 1740, Cardinal *Fleury* charged the Count *de Belleisle*, afterwards a Marshal of *France*, to draw up a Plan of the Negotiations which were to be conducted in the Empire, and of the War that was projected, in Order to procure for *Charles-Albert*, Elector of *Bavaria*, the Imperial Crown, and a Part of the *Austrian* Succession. The Count *De Belleisle* accordingly drew up the Plan desired by the Cardinal, according to which, fifty thousand *French*, of which there should be twenty thousand Horse, were to pass the *Rhine* before the Month of *June*, and

march towards the *Danube*. The King of *Great Britain*, Elector of *Hanover*, was to be forced to a Neutrality by another *French* Army of forty thousand Men, which should be ready to enter his *German* Dominions, on the Side of *Westphalia*, while the other Army under Marshal *Belleisle* was to support the Armies of *Saxony*, *Prussia*, and *Bavaria*, by advancing towards the *Danube*.

The Placing the Imperial Crown on the Elector of *Bavaria* was far from being the only Intention of this Alliance; the Elector of *Bavaria* was also to be enabled to take *Austrian Swabia* and *Bohemia*. The Allies were likewise to join *Spain*, in Order to put the Infant *Don Philip*, Son of *Philip V*, and Grandson of *Lewis XV*, in Possession of the *Milanese* and of *Parma*. In short, the *French* made a Division of Part of *Europe* in 1741, in the same Manner as they had done before in the Year 1736.

Marshal *Belleisle* was sent to *Frankfort*, to the King of *Prussia*'s Camp, and to *Dresden*, to concert the vast Projects, which, from the Concurrence of so many powerful Princes, seemed almost impossible to miscarry. After agreeing with the King of *Prussia*, he went to *Saxony*, and prevailed in such a Manner on the King of *Poland*, that this Prince caused his Troops to march, even before there was a Treaty signed.

The Elector of *Bavaria*, strengthened by those Succours, easily penetrated into *Austria*, the Queen of *Hungary* not being able to make a Stand against the *Prussian* Army. He immediately

diately made himself Master of *Passaw*, an Imperial City, subject to its Bishop, and which separates the upper *Austria* from *Bavaria*; from whence he continued his Route to *Lintz*, the Capital of *Upper Austria*; and even made Excursions within three Leagues of *Vienna*. Every one expected the Allies would besiege that Capital: But, whether the Season appeared too far advanced, or whether they wanted to establish an Equilibrium of Power, between the Houses of *Bavaria* and *Austria*, by leaving *Vienna* and *Hungary* to one, and the Remainder of the *German* Possessions to the other, they did not lay Siege to *Vienna*, but entered *Bohemia*, directing their March towards *Prague*. During this March, they were joined in the Month of *November* by 20,000 *Saxons*, and soon after by the 10,000 *Prussians* already mentioned. With these additional Reinforcements they made themselves Masters of *Prague*, where the Elector of *Bavaria* was crowned King of *Bohemia*; and, on the 14th of *January* 1742, he obtained the Imperial Diadem.

During these Transactions, the King of *Prussia* was making himself Master of *Moravia*, and was preparing to besiege *Brinn*, when Prince *Charles*, having received the *Hungarian* Reinforcements he expected, marched his Army into the Heart of that Province. The King of *Prussia* did not think proper to wait for him; and the rather, as he had received Advice, that a large Body of *Hungarian* Militia, together with five or six thousand regular Troops, were in full March to enter *Silesia*, having already reached *Teschén*:

On which his *Prussian* Majesty detached eight thousand Men of his Army, who marched towards *Troplaw*, with a View to cut off the Communication on that Side; and afterwards returned to *Bobemia*, to put his Troops, fatigued with Winter Operations, into Quarters, disposed in such a Manner, that they could join each other in a very short Time.

The adjacent Parts of *Czazlaw* seemed very proper for this Design; and is, indeed, the most fertile Canton in all *Bobemia*. It abounds with little Towns and Villages very close to one another. It is watered on one Side by the *Sazava*, and on the other by the *Elbe*; which greatly contributes to produce the excellent Pasturages with which it abounds. By this Disposition he could only be attacked in Flank; and a Body of eight or ten thousand Men, which the Prince of *Anhalt* was bringing to join him, secured him from all Attempts.

The Queen of *Hungary*, impatient to render her Arms successful in *Bokemia*, and depending greatly on the Experience of Count *Konigseck*, who was then with Prince *Charles*, gave strict Orders to act with Vigour, and, if possible, decisively, by embracing the first Opportunity of giving the King of *Prussia* Battle, the Event of which must be decisive. The *Prussian* Army was divided into three Bodies: One was at *Leutomissel*, under the Command of Lieutenant-general *Jects*; the second at *Cbrudin*, where his Majesty had his Quarters; and the third, commanded by Lieu-
tenant-

tenant-general *Kalchstein*, between *Czazlaw* and *Ruttemberg*.

Scarce was the Reinforcement arrived, which the King of *Prussia* expected, when he was informed, that Prince *Charles* of *Lorrain* was advancing towards *Bobemia*, with a considerable Army by the Way of *Prague*. This News was no sooner confirmed than he reassembled his whole Forces at *Chrudin*, and on the 13th of *May* they entered the Camp marked out for them on a rising Ground; the right Wing reaching to the Village of *Middiefresh*, and the left to the Rivulet of *Chrudimska*. On the 14th they had Advice, that the *Austrians* were arrived upon the Banks of the *Sazava*. The Magazines of the *Prussian* Army were distributed along the *Elbe*, in Places where the Communication was easy by Means of a Bridge: But the Enemy made themselves Masters of it, as well as of *Czazlaw*.

The King of *Prussia*, watchful of Prince *Charles's* Motions, suspected, that this Prince's Intention was to cut off the Communications with his Magazines, and with the *French* Army. These Circumstances were too pressing, not to require a speedy Resolution on his Part; and therefore he lost no Time, but put himself at the Head of his Vanguard, which consisted of about ten Battalions, and twenty Squadrons of Dragoons and Hussars, and marched straight to *Hermanstadt*, giving the Prince of *Anbalt* Orders to follow him next Day with the rest of the Army. As soon as the Provisions were arrived, and he had chosen an advantageous Post upon a rising Ground, he went

himself to reconnoitre the Enemy from the Top of a little Hill; where he distinctly perceived a Body of *Austrians*, which he guessed to consist of 7 or 8000 Men encamped at *Willimow*. The next Day, that Body having disappeared, his *Prussian* Majesty marched for *Ruttemberg*, where he had a Magazine. His Design was, to gain at least a March upon the Enemy, if they intended to go to *Prague*, and to be at Hand to join the rest of the Army, if Occasion offered of giving Battle. The Prince of *Anbalt* sent the King Word in the Evening of the 16th, that the Enemy was in Motion, and that several Deserters had declared to him, that Prince *Charles* had drawn out all his different Garrisons, to reinforce his Army; that it was their Van Guard which had appeared the Day before; but, that having taken the King's Detachment for the Army itself, they had retired, in the Night Time, to the main Body, and that, the next Day about Noon, the *Austrians* being reunited had begun their March. On these Advices, afterwards confirmed, the King of *Prussia* on the 17th at Five o' Clock in the Morning gave Orders to his Army to advance. The Enemy also decamped the Evening before, and was advancing behind *Czazlaw* in three Columns. Of this his *Prussian* Majesty being informed, he sent Orders to the Prince of *Anbalt* to gain the Height, to reinforce the first Line of Infantry, and to leave in the 2d a sufficient Interval to place the 10 Battalions and 20 Squadrons which the King himself was bringing up; and which no sooner arrived, than they began to cannonade the Enemy.

The

The *Prussian* Cavalry was drawn up, upon the Height, in such a Manner, that they formed a larger Front than the *Austrian* Cavalry. The King ordered Lieutenant-general *Bodenbrock* to begin the Attack; and the Shock of the *Prussian* Cavalry was at first so violent, that those of the Enemy in the first Column were thrown into Confusion. Count *Rottemberg* pierced the second, and made two Regiments of Infantry of the left Wing recoil. A thick Dust, which rose of a sudden, hindered the *Prussian* Cavalry from taking the Benefit of this first Advantage. The right Wing of the *Prussian* Army, who had formed the Attack gibbet-wise, was taken in Flank by a Part of the *Austrian* Cavalry of the second Column, which made it give Way: but, excepting this Attack, the same Wing of the *Prussians* had gained a considerable Advantage over the Enemy's Cavalry on the left Wing, during the Time that its Infantry, which had made a half Turn to the right, had attacked with Success the Village of *Sobosistow*, where there were posted two Battalions of the Regiment of *Schwerin*.

The Cavalry of the left Wing of the *Prussians* having returned to the Charge, the Regiments of Prince *William* and of *Waldau* pierced the second Line of the left Wing of the *Austrians*, and cut to Pieces the Regiment of *Wertes*. The *Prussian* Cavalry, being desirous to flank the Enemies Infantry, by this Means weakened its Left; but gave the *Austrians* Opportunity of advancing some Squadrons of Dragoons, which took the *Prussian* Infantry posted on the other Side of

Ckotozio

Ckotozio in Flank. This Infantry suffered a little, because the *Austrian* Grenadiers, who advanced behind the Cavalry, having taken the Village backwards, set it on Fire. The two Battalions of *Schwerin*, who were forced to retire out of it, posted themselves to the Flank of the Infantry, which then redoubled its Fire; and the *Austrian* Cavalry, both on the Right and Left, being no more in a Condition to act, the King of *Prussia* took the Advantage to advance with the whole right Wing of the Infantry; and the Fire was then so hot on this Side, that the Enemy, not able to recover out of the Disorder, into which they were thrown, were obliged to fly, and retired three or four different Ways.

What contributed to augment this Disorder, was, an Action of the *Prussian* Hussars, who having attacked the Infantry of the second Line of the *Austrians*, it was obliged to form a hollow Square; so that, being as it were wedged in by this Position, it suffered equally on all Sides. Three or four Squadrons stood as yet firm on the Side of *Czazlaw*; but retired on the Approach of the King of *Prussia* to attack them; for that Monarch was every-where, and in the Hottest of the Fire, with an Intrepidity which made his Courtiers tremble for him. His Majesty, after Chasing the *Austrians* out of *Czazlaw*, and Making himself Master of it, detached Lieutenant-generals *Bodenbrock* and *Kleist*, with thirty Squadrons, and the Hussars, in Pursuit of the Enemy, who were much incommoded by them, in their Retreat.

This

This Victory was the more glorious for the King of *Prussia*, as the *Austrians* fought with all imaginable Bravery; their right Wing had repulsed, three different Times, the left Wing of the *Prussians*, without the least Signs of Discouragement, after having made them recoil as far as *Chotozitz*, to which they set Fire. Prince *Charles*, watchful of all the Enemies Motions, did all which was possible for a General to do; but his disadvantageous Situation contributed to the Defeat of his Troops, which he could not rally, on Account of the Incommodiousness of the Ground. This Prince exposed himself so often, during the Action, that he, several Times, narrowly escaped being killed or taken Prisoner. The Battle was very bloody on both Sides: The *Austrians* had about 5000 Men killed and wounded, without reckoning the Prisoners, who were about 1200. The Loss of the *Prussians* was less on the Side of the Killed and Wounded, but more on that of the Prisoners. They lost two Pair of Colours and thirteen Standards. The *Austrians* were obliged to abandon eighteen Pieces of Cannon and a Fowler in their Camp, and they took the Route to *Teutschbrod*.

The *French* were to have joined the King of *Prussia* before the Battle of *Czazlaw*; but Excuses for their Delay were continually sent to him, This created some Suspicion of their real Designs, for his Majesty, having had a Copy of Marshal *Broglie's* Dispatches of the 4th of *May*, sent to him, the Treachery of *France* was visible enough, but his Majesty did not think it possible. Those

Dis-

Dispatches informed Marshal *Broglie* of a Reinforcement of 5000 Men, sending him by his Court. They likewise contained Instructions for Regulating the Conduct of that General, and of the Use he was to make of his Forces ; by the first Instruction, the Court forbids him to mix his Troops with those of his *Prussian* Majesty ; the Second directs him to spare his Army, as much as he could, and to act always in a different Quarter from the *Prussians* ; the Third orders him always to preserve a Body of 20 or 25,000 of his best Troops, in Order to cover and observe the *Prussian* Army, as well in a Siege as in a general Action. By the Fourth he is directed to employ this Body, in closely Examining into the Conduct of that Prince, and the Steps and Motions of his Army, for Causes and Reasons of great Importance. By the Fifth, he is ordered to hazard nothing, under Pretence that neither the *French* Reinforcement was yet arrived at the Army, nor the Marshal *de Belleisle*, who only had Orders from his Most Christian Majesty to command with the King of *Prussia*.

His *Prussian* Majesty, at that Time, gave no Heed to those salutary Warnings, believing them to come from the Enemies Quarter ; and, instead of Withdrawing from his Camp, as he ought to have done, on the Contrary, gave the Prince of *Anbault* Orders to hasten his March, in Order to join him in his Camp at *Czazlaw*, where Marshal *Broglie* was, according to his Promise, to come with his Army in two Days, but who never came.

The

The King of *Prussia*, after Waiting four Days, was obliged alone to sustain the Battle of *Czazlaw*, by which he discovered, though too late, *France* was deceiving him, and that his Army was certainly intended to be sacrificed.

Accordingly, he entered into a Treaty with the Queen of *Hungary*, the Preliminaries of which were signed at *Breslau*, the First of *June* 1742, by the Earl of *Hyndford* (in Virtue of the full Power he had received from her *Hungarian* Majesty) and Count *Podiaweltz*, Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of *Prussia*; the following are the principal Articles :

The Queen yields to his *Prussian* Majesty, not only the Upper and Lower *Silesia*, except the Principality of *Jeschén* and *Troppau*; but, likewise, the Principality of *Glatz* in *Bohemia*. The King engages to observe an exact Neutrality, during the Continuance of the War; and in fifteen Days to withdraw his Troops from *Bohemia*, in which Time the Ratification is to be made. His *Prussian* Majesty takes wholly upon himself to pay the Sum due to the *English* Merchants, Principal and Interest, on Account of the Mortgage made, *January* 10, 1734-5, by the late Emperor, upon *Silesia*. His *Britannic* Majesty guarantees this Treaty, both as King of *Great-Britain* and Elector of *Hanover*. One of the separate Articles imports, that the King of *Poland* shall be invited to accede to this Treaty, to whom sixteen Days were allowed to withdraw his Troops. The Concurrence of the Czarina and States-General,

General, the King of *Denmark*, and other Princes, is likewise desired.

This Affair was negotiated with impenetrable Secrecy. Prince *Charles* of *Lorraine*, finding Means after the Action at *Teyn*, to have a private Interview with the King of *Prussia*, he immediately sent Orders to Count *Podiweltz* to sign the Treaty. The *French* Marshal *de Belleisle*, who was in the *Prussian* Camp, while the Affair was carrying on, really believed, till the First, the King would march his Troops towards *Prague*, to join the Confederates ; but, his Majesty having then declared to him that he intended to remain neuter, the Marshal immediately set out for *Prague*, whence he writ to the Emperor, that it was with the greatest Concern that he found himself obliged to inform him that the King of *Prussia* had made a separate Alliance with the Queen of *Hungary*, just when his Assistance was most wanted : That his Astonishment was equal to his Grief ; but that the *French* Troops, though abandoned, would give Proof of their Zeal and Constancy to the last Extremity.

His *Prussian* Majesty, at a grand Entertainment which he gave to all his General Officers at the Conclusion of this Treaty, said to them : I assure you, Gentlemen, as I never endeavoured to distress the Queen of *Hungary*, I have thought proper to accept the Proposition she has made for giving me Satisfaction. At the same Time he highly applauded the Conduct of the Earl of *Hyndford* in this Negotiation ; drank to the happy Reconciliation, the Health of the Queen,
Grand

Grand Duke, and that of the brave Prince Charles.

His *Prussian* Majesty having made a Peace with the Queen of *Hungary*, applied himself to cultivate the Commerce of his new Subjects in *Silesia*, and, accordingly settled two great Fairs, which he ordered to be published in the *London Gazette* of the 24th of *July*, 1741, inviting the Merchants to frequent them.

The King of *Prussia* also concluded a Treaty of mutual Defence and Guarantee, with his *Britannic* Majesty, which was signed at *Whitehall* on the 18th of *November*, 1742.

Notwithstanding his *Prussian* Majesty had concluded a Treaty of Peace with the Queen of *Hungary*, and another of mutual Defence and Guarantee with the King of *Great-Britain*, he continued to augment his Forces; and as soon as the Treaty of *Worms*, between *England*, the Queen of *Hungary*, *Saxony*, and *Holland* was concluded, he renewed his Engagements with *France*, a Treaty being secretly signed the 5th of *April*, and on the 27th of *May*, 1744, a strict Alliance was concluded at *Franckfort* between the Emperor, the Kings of *France* and *Prussia*, the Elector *Palatine*, and the King of *Sweden*, as Landgrave of *Hesse Cassel*. Thus the secret Union of *Franckfort* was a Counterpoise to the Projects of the Union of *Worms*; and on both Sides every Resource of Policy and War was exhausted.

His *Prussian* Majesty having thus renewed his Engagements with the Emperor, *France*, &c. sent Rescripts to all the Courts of *Europe*; the following was presented at *London*.

‘ Ever

‘ Ever since my Differences with the Court of
 ‘ *Vienna* were determin’d by the Treaty of *Bres-*
 ‘ *lau*, the chief Object of my Attention has con-
 ‘ stantly been, not only carefully to cultivate,
 ‘ and, by all imaginable Regards, to strengthen
 ‘ the good Understanding which I had just re-
 ‘ newed with her Majesty the Queen of *Hun-*
 ‘ *gary*, but also to revive the same between her
 ‘ and his Imperial Majesty; and, by a just and
 ‘ durable Peace, to put a Stop to the Troubles
 ‘ which their Disputes concerning the Succession
 ‘ of the late Emperor *Charles* the VIth had oc-
 ‘ casioned, and which the best Provinces of the
 ‘ contending Parties, as well as several States of
 ‘ the Empire that were neuter, had but too se-
 ‘ verely felt the dismal Consequences of. I can-
 ‘ not but commend the Readiness which I met
 ‘ with on this Respect from his Imperial Majesty.
 ‘ This Prince, a true Father of his Country, in-
 ‘ deed, rather than to see it suffer for his Interest’s
 ‘ Sake, had already taken the generous Resolu-
 ‘ tion to sacrifice all his Pretensions to the Re-
 ‘ storation of the public Tranquillity. But the
 ‘ Court of *Vienna* shewed quite opposite Disposi-
 ‘ tions; it listened, with Reluctance, to all Pro-
 ‘ posals towards an Accommodation; and, from
 ‘ all its Conduct, made it very plain, that it
 ‘ would accept of no other Peace, but what
 ‘ would still render it the Arbiter of all *Germany*,
 ‘ and not subject to it the Rights and Liberties of
 ‘ the *Germanic* Body. Its vast and dangerous De-
 ‘ signs were displayed, by Degrees, as the Prof-
 ‘ perity of its Arms increased, and seemed to
 make

‘ make it sure of Success ; from that Time it
‘ acted without any Circumspection ; it insulted,
‘ in the most outrageous Manner, both the Ma-
‘ jesty of the supreme Head of the Empire, and
‘ the Rights and Prerogatives of the Electoral
‘ College. It was in vain I warned that Court,
‘ that neither I, nor any other Prince of the Em-
‘ pire, that had the Preservation of his Country’s
‘ Constitution at Heart, would ever suffer the
‘ Head of it to be attacked in this Manner ; and
‘ that I could not, at least, dispense with fulfilling
‘ the previous Obligations I was laid under by the
‘ Rank I held among the Members of the *Ger-*
‘ *manic* Body, and to which any other Obliga-
‘ tion and Consideration must needs yield. It
‘ was too much intoxicated with its vast Designs,
‘ to give the least Attention to any amicable Re-
‘ monstrances. It declared first ambiguously,
‘ and after flat and plain, the unanimous Choice
‘ the Electors had made, without her Concur-
‘ rence, of the Person of the Emperor void and
‘ of no Force ; and it intended no less than to
‘ annul his Election, and make him descend from
‘ the Throne, or to force him to share it with
‘ a Partner that would have ingrossed all the
‘ Authority of it to himself ; and, after having
‘ spoiled the Emperor of all and every the least
‘ Part of his Estates, it made itself guilty of an
‘ unparalleled Attempt, in driving with open
‘ Force, and in Contempt of the Imperial Laws,
‘ the Troops of that Head of the Empire out of
‘ the *German* Territories : It used unjustly, and
‘ in an unworthy Manner, the Princes who re-

F

‘ fused

' fufed to enter into its Views, nor fpared no Me-
 ' naces, nor even Intrigues, to perfuade every
 ' one of them into a Kind of Confederacy againft
 ' the Emperor, whole Union with the Members
 ' of the Empire is the main Bafis of the Welfare
 ' of the *Germanic* Body. As all thefe Attempts
 ' could not but ftangely offend fuch Members
 ' of the Empire as were zealous for the Glory of
 ' their Country, and the Maintaining of its
 ' Constitution; feveral powerful and respectable
 ' Princes thought it neceffary to unite in a ftricter
 ' Manner with the Emperor, and to combine
 ' their Forces to maintain his Dignity, Autho-
 ' rities, and Prerogatives, and to oppofe the De-
 ' vices of thofe whole Views evidently aim at the
 ' Deftitution and total Overthrow of the Impe-
 ' rial Constitution. My Glory, Honour, and
 ' Duty, as one of the chief Electors and Mem-
 ' bers of the *Germanic* Body, obliged me to ac-
 ' cede to this Confederacy; and, in Confequence
 ' of this Agreement, which I muft otherwife
 ' have broke through, I could not difpenfe, ac-
 ' cording to the Example of *England* and the
 ' Republic of *Holland*, with fupplying his Im-
 ' perial Majefty with a good Part of my Troops,
 ' which are to ferve him as Auxiliaries; my
 ' Intention, on the other Hand, not being to
 ' break through the Peace of *Breflau*, or to
 ' enter into a direct War with the Queen of
 ' *Hungary*.

' As it is my Choice to make the Public a
 ' Judge of thefe my Proceedings, I thought it
 ' proper to inform it of the Motives that induced
 ' me

‘ me to come to this Resolution. It is the Sub-
‘ ject Matter of the Exposition, &c. whereof
‘ I have annexed a Copy to this Rescript. You
‘ will impart it to the Ministers of his *Britannic*
‘ Majesty, and explain your Mind, conformably
‘ to the Contents, in your Conversation with
‘ them, as well as any where else, whenever the
‘ Occasion offers, or where you will judge it
‘ suitable to my Interest.

‘ To this you will add the strongest Declara-
‘ tion, that neither Passion, nor any personal In-
‘ terest, nor any View of enlarging my Domi-
‘ nions, or of making Conquests, have the least
‘ Share in the Resolutions I have taken, my only
‘ Intention being to discharge the Duty of a good
‘ Patriot and a faithful Member of the *Germanic*
‘ Body; to maintain the Dignity, and prevent
‘ the total Ruin of its Chief; to shelter the Con-
‘ stitution and Liberty of the Empire, against the
‘ impending Danger that threatens it; and to re-
‘ store and insure its Tranquillity, by a just and
‘ reasonable Peace, the Solidity and Durableness
‘ of which may give a new Strength to the
‘ staggering Liberties of *Germany*. That I hope,
‘ however, that no judicious *Englishman*, nor
‘ any *Briton* that is zealous for his Country, can
‘ possibly mistake the Equity of my Resolution,
‘ as he may sufficiently convince himself of it, by
‘ barely transporting on the Theatre of *England*
‘ what now passes on that of *Germany*. That,
‘ as every true *English* Patriot would look with
‘ Indignation on all such Intrigues as should be
‘ carried on in his own Country, towards making

' the now regnant Family to descend from the
 ' Throne, in Order to establish the Pretender
 ' there, and would oppose all such Practices with
 ' all his Power; much more, there is no Patriot,
 ' or powerful Prince of the Empire, that can sit
 ' with Indifference, and coolly suffer another
 ' Member of the Empire, such as is the Queen
 ' of *Hungary*, to endeavour to spoil of his Dig-
 ' nity and Authority the Emperor lawfully elect-
 ' ed, in Order to invest with that Rank a Candi-
 ' date destitute of the Qualifications that are most
 ' essential to fill the Imperial Throne, and who
 ' can never ascend it, but by the total Subversion
 ' of the Imperial Constitution, and of all the Li-
 ' berties, Prerogatives, and Privileges of its chief
 ' Members. That, as, in Consequence of the
 ' same Principle, no *German* Prince had any
 ' Right to meddle with the inward Policy of
 ' *Great-Britain*, nor with the Constitution of its
 ' Government, I have some Reason to hope that
 ' the *English* Nation will neither meddle with
 ' the domestic Affairs of the Empire, nor oppose
 ' the Efforts, which I, as well as the other Es-
 ' tates well minded for the Empire, are resolved
 ' to make towards Preserving and Maintaining
 ' the Dignity of the Head, the Reverence due
 ' to the Laws and Constitution of our Country,
 ' and the Rights and Prerogatives of its Members.
 ' And that I entertain these Hopes the more, be-
 ' cause *England* has no Reason to meddle with
 ' this Quarrel, from any Consideration of its
 ' Commerce, or otherwise; and that, although
 ' it had a greater Inclination for one *German* Court
 ' than

‘ than for another, I think it too unreasonable to
 ‘ pretend, that such powerful and respectable
 ‘ Princes, as those of the Empire are, should be
 ‘ obliged to rule their Conduct upon the Inclina-
 ‘ tions of those among the *English*, who strive to
 ‘ make their Countrymen enter into foreign
 ‘ Quarrels, that are of no Manner of Concern to
 ‘ *England*. That, however, the Resolution I have
 ‘ taken, has nothing common with the War
 ‘ *England* is now engaged in with other Powers,
 ‘ which I shall not meddle with to its Prejudice.
 ‘ As, likewise, my present Undertaking will not
 ‘ make any Alteration in the Engagements I have
 ‘ contracted with *England*; which I am stedfast-
 ‘ ly resolved to fulfil, with all imaginable Punc-
 ‘ tuality, so long as *England* will not herself cut
 ‘ the Ties thereof; and that I shall pay, to the
 ‘ very last Farthing, the Debts of *Silesia*, which I
 ‘ have taken upon me by the Treaty of *Breslau*.

Signed, FREDERICK.

Berlin, Aug. 8,

And lower,

1744, N. S.

H. Count of *Podewils*, and
C. W. Borck.

His *Prussian* Majesty also published the fol-
 lowing Manifesto, dated at *Berlin*, the 10th of
August 1744, new Stile.

‘ The King thinks himself obliged to inform
 ‘ all *Europe* of the Resolution which the present
 ‘ Conjuncture obliges him to take for the public
 ‘ Welfare and Tranquillity.

‘ His Majesty, not being able to look any longer
 ‘ with Indifference upon the Troubles which de-

‘ solate *Germany*, after having tried, in vain, all
 ‘ Ways of bringing about a Reconciliation, finds
 ‘ himself obliged to make Use of the Forces which
 ‘ God has given him, towards re-establishing
 ‘ Peace and Order, and for restoring the Laws
 ‘ to their Vigour, and the Head of the Empire to
 ‘ his Authority.

‘ Since the Success which the *Hungarian*
 ‘ Troops have had in *Bavaria*, the Queen of
 ‘ *Hungary*, far from proceeding with the Equity
 ‘ and Moderation which became her, has treated
 ‘ the Emperor’s hereditary Countries with inex-
 ‘ pressible Hardships and Cruelty.

‘ This Princess and her Allies formed Designs
 ‘ unmeasurably ambitious, the pernicious End
 ‘ whereof was, to put Fetters for ever upon the
 ‘ *German* Liberty; to effect which has been, for
 ‘ above an Age past, the principal Object of the
 ‘ dangerous Policy of the House of *Austria*.

‘ One need only examine the Facts which have
 ‘ passed these two last Years, in Order to judge of
 ‘ the Malignity of the Intentions of the Court of
 ‘ *Vienna*, and to see clearly, that, in all her Pro-
 ‘ ceedings, she has acted in a Manner entirely con-
 ‘ trary to the Laws and Constitutions of the Em-
 ‘ pire.

‘ *Germany* has seen herself over-run with fo-
 ‘ reign Troops, which have been subsisted to the
 ‘ great Detriment of Neutral Princes of the Em-
 ‘ pire, and have marched without making pre-
 ‘ viously the customary Requisitions.

‘ The Queen of *Hungary* has concluded Alli-
 ‘ ances, to indemnify certain Powers for the ex-
 ‘ traor-

‘ extraordinary Succours which they have afforded
‘ her ; and those Indemnifications have consisted
‘ as well in Fiefs of the Empire, as in Hopes gi-
‘ ven with Relation to certain Bishopricks.

‘ The Generals of that Princess have attempt-
‘ ed to seize by Force some Imperial Towns ; her
‘ Ministers have threatened some Electors, and
‘ have endeavoured to seduce others, and to over-
‘ turn by those Means this Republic, composed
‘ of so many Sovereigns, and whom nothing but
‘ their Union has enabled hitherto to resist the
‘ Shocks which have so often endangered it.

‘ How great a Jest has been made of Pub-
‘ lic Faith, in the Infraction of the Capitulation
‘ of *Braunau*, and in the Attack of the Imperial
‘ Troops intrenched under the Neutral Imperial
‘ Towns, and under the Fortresses of the Empire,
‘ and even in forcing them to quit the Borders of
‘ the Empire, whereof their Master is the Head :
‘ Without taking Notice, that it may be very
‘ justly reckoned a direct Affront and Contempt
‘ upon the Imperial Dignity, to allow the Offi-
‘ cers of the Queen of *Hungary*’s Troops to treat
‘ it with Indecency, as there are but too many
‘ Examples of their doing so ?

‘ In a Word, to crown all the Insults offered
‘ by the Court of *Vienna* to the Majesty of the Ro-
‘ man Empire, one need only read the Protests of
‘ that Court, delivered in to the Dictature of the
‘ Elector of *Mentz*, whereby the Queen of *Hun-*
‘ gary declares the Election of the Emperor void
‘ to all Intents and Purposes, though made unani-
‘ mously ; and pretends that the present Diet of

‘ *Franckfort* is illegal, thereby endeavouring to
‘ withdraw all the States of the Empire from the
‘ Obedience they owe to the Head whom they
‘ have elected.

‘ So many Facts, and so many Proceedings,
‘ openly contrary to the Honour and to the Glory
‘ of the *German* Name, and to the Constitutions
‘ of the *Germanic* Body, sufficiently evince
‘ that the Design of the Court of *Vienna* is to u-
‘ surp, in Favour of a foreign Prince, without any
‘ Possessions in *Germany*, the supreme Dignity
‘ devolved by the unanimous and free Choice of all
‘ the *German* Nations upon the most serene Elector
‘ of *Bavaria*.

‘ These are Attempts which it is inconsistent
‘ with the Honour and the Dignity of every Elec-
‘ tor, and of every Prince of *Germany*, to tolerate
‘ any longer; and it would be a shocking Base-
‘ ness in the sacred Members of the august Col-
‘ lege, invested from Time immemorial with the
‘ Authority of electing their own Head, to suffer
‘ the Despotism and the Violence with which the
‘ Queen of *Hungary* would force this Right from
‘ them, in so ignominiously oppressing his Impe-
‘ rial Majesty.

It is not to the Emperor that the Queen does
‘ the Injury, but to those who have elected him,
‘ and whom this Princess despises to such a De-
‘ gree, as to believe them insensible to their own
‘ Honour, and capable of so great a Weakness,
‘ as not to support, in the Person of his Impe-
‘ rial Majesty, the most noble of their Preroga-
‘ tives.

‘ The

‘ The King has no particular Dispute with the
‘ Queen of *Hungary*. He has no Pretension upon
‘ her : He desires nothing for himself, and enters,
‘ no otherwise than in Quality of an Auxiliary,
‘ into a Quarrel which concerns the Liberties of
‘ the Empire only ; and the open War, which the
‘ Queen of *Hungary* has lately declared against
‘ *Germany*, by the Hostilities which her Troops
‘ have committed there, would be a Reason suffi-
‘ cient, if there were no others to justify the
‘ Conduct of his Majesty.

‘ If the King thinks himself at present obliged,
‘ for these Reasons, to take violent Measures, it
‘ is not without Regret, nor without having first
‘ tried every Method of Reconciliation.

‘ He made some Steps towards obtaining it
‘ with the King of *England*, when that Prince was
‘ encamped at *Hanau*.

‘ The Emperor too declared, at the same Time,
‘ that for the Sake of Peace he would for ever re-
‘ nounce all the Pretensions which he had upon
‘ the House of *Austria*, upon Condition of the
‘ Restitution of his hereditary Dominions.

‘ These advantageous and most moderate
‘ Terms were flatly rejected by the *English* Mini-
‘ stry ; an evident Proof that the Intention of the
‘ King of *England* was not to restore Peace to the
‘ Empire, but rather to make his Advantage of
‘ its Troubles.

‘ The King did afterwards offer his Mediation,
‘ jointly with that of the Empire, to the Mari-
‘ time Powers, in Order to put an End to this fa-
‘ tal War : But the Republic of *Holland*, being
‘ sensible

‘ sensible of the Obstacles which she should meet
‘ with from the Stiffness of the Courts of *Vienna*
‘ and *London*, declined it in a pretty categorical
‘ Manner.

‘ His Majesty, always full of the same Zeal,
‘ and employing himself with the same Activity
‘ in every Thing, which might re-establish the
‘ Tranquillity of *Germany*, thought, that making
‘ just and equitable Proposals of Peace directly to
‘ the Queen of *Hungary* would be the shortest
‘ Method of manifesting his salutary Designs.

‘ The Proposals that were made at *Hanau* were
‘ repeated at *Vienna*. The Emperor, who means
‘ nothing but the Good of the Empire, offered his
‘ Consent to every Thing; and this magnani-
‘ mous Prince, like a true Father of his Country,
‘ was determined to sacrifice to it his own In-
‘ terests. A generous Action, which for ever
‘ justifies the Choice which was made of him.

‘ The King backed this Negotiation with the
‘ most pathetic and strongest Remonstrances and
‘ Persuasions. But, the more Moderation the
‘ Emperor shewed, the more visible was the in-
‘ flexible Haughtiness of the Queen of *Hungary*.
‘ That Princess therefore ought to blame the de-
‘ spotic Maxims of her own Council only, which
‘ raises up new Allies to her Enemies. But, if
‘ she attacks the *Germanic* Liberties, she rouses
‘ the Defenders of them: And, as she undertakes
‘ to strip the principal Members of the Empire,
‘ of their Rights, she ought to think it just for
‘ them to make Use of the Means which she
‘ obliges them to make Choice of for their Sup-
‘ port.

‘ port. The Race of those ancient *Germans*, who
‘ did for so many Ages defend their Country, and
‘ their Liberties, against all the Power of the an-
‘ cient *Roman* Empire, still subsists, and will de-
‘ fend them with the same Zeal at this Day,
‘ against those who dare to attack them.

‘ This is what appears by the League of *Franck-*
‘ *fort*, wherein the most respectable Princes of *Ger-*
‘ *many* have united themselves to oppose its De-
‘ struction. The King has joined himself with
‘ them, judging, that it is the Duty and Interest
‘ of every Member of the Empire to maintain
‘ the System thereof, and to assist the Weak a-
‘ gainst the Oppressions of the Mighty.

‘ His Majesty thinks, that the most noble and
‘ the most worthy Use, which he can make of
‘ the Forces which God has intrusted him with,
‘ is, to employ them in the Support of his Coun-
‘ try, which the Queen of *Hungary* would en-
‘ slave; to vindicate the Honour and the Rights
‘ of all the Electors, which that Princess would
‘ forcibly deprive them of; to afford a powerful
‘ Assistance to the Emperor, in Order to support
‘ him in all his Rights, and upon that Throne,
‘ from which the Queen of *Hungary* would pull
‘ him down.

‘ In a Word, the King demands nothing: The
‘ Question is not about his personal Interest; but
‘ his Majesty has Recourse to Arms for no other
‘ Reason than that of restoring Liberty to the Em-
‘ pire, Dignity to the Emperor, and Tranquillity
‘ to *Europe*.

Pursuant to this Manifesto, his Majesty entered
Bohemia,

Bohemia, and on the 2d of *September* N. S. came before *Prague*, and, notwithstanding his Artillery was not arrived, attacked and took some advanced Posts ; on the 7th General Count *de Hacke*, who convoyed his Artillery, was unexpectedly attacked by a Detachment of *Austrians*, who beat the Convoy, and were carrying off the Artillery ; but, the King of *Prussia* coming up with the third Part of his Army, the *Austrians*, unable to contend with so great a Force, were obliged to abandon their important Conquest, and the *Prussians*, having cut off all Communication between the Town and the Army under Count *Bathiani*, after a sharp Engagement to the Disadvantage of the latter, made themselves Masters of some Redoubts and Bastions, erected in the last Siege by the *French* ; and, having with their Bombs destroyed almost the old and new Towns, and the *Jews* Town, the Commandant, at the Intreaty of the Nobility and Clergy, and for Want of Artillery, was obliged to surrender on the 16th, and the whole Garrison, consisting of 14,500 Men, were made Prisoners of War. Prince *Frederick-William*, the King's Cousin German, was killed by the King's Side, whose Presence must have been of vast Importance. He commanded in Person at one of the four Attacks, which he caused to be made all at once ; and, to reward a Grenadier who first mounted a Bastion at Marshal *Schwerin's* Attack, and defended himself with his Sword only, till his Companions came up, he ordered him to be placed at the Marshal's Table, in his Grenadier's Habit ; promoted him to the

Rank

Rank of a Lieutenant (with 12 other private Men) and ennobled him by Patent.

His Majesty caused a Medal to be struck on his taking this City; having on one Side the Plan of the Town, with this Inscription: *Prague* taken by his Majesty the King of *Prussia*, *September 16, 1744*; in the Exergue, 'for the third Time in three Years.' On the Reverse are all Kinds of military Trophies, with two Lines of Verse in the *German* Language, to the following Effect:

*By War, O Lord, make Wars to cease,
And let this Vict'ry lead to Peace.*

The King left a Garrison of six thousand Men in *Prague*, with a large Train of Artillery, and marched southward up the *Moldaw* to *Tabor*, from whence he sent out Detachments under Lieutenant-general *Nassau*, who, after some Skirmishes, took the important Towns of *Budweis* and *Teyn*, together with the strong Castle of *Frauenburg*, whose Garrison were made Prisoners of War. By the Conquest of those Places he was Master of all *Bohemia*, on the East of the River *Moldaw*; and nothing was now talked of, but penetrating into *Austria*, and even besieging *Vienna*. But Fortune again changed Sides, and Prince *Charles* obliged the *Prussians* to retire out of *Bohemia*, and successively evacuate the different Posts leading to *Prague*, and at length, on the 19th of *November*, that City itself.

These Successes, together with the Step taken by the King of *Poland*, Elector of *Saxony*, gave a
new

new Turn to Affairs. This Prince, who in the Beginning of the War joined the King of *Prussia* against the Queen of *Hungary*, was then entering into an Alliance with that Princess against *Prussia*, and had already furnished her with about twenty thousand Men. He did not however intend, in pursuing these Measures, to declare War against his *Prussian* Majesty, but only to act as an Auxiliary. The Agreement between the Queen of *Hungary* and the Elector of *Saxony* was secretly signed in the Month of *May*, by which he promised to assist her with 30,000 Men ; and the Queen yielded to him a Part of the *Prussian* Dominions she then hoped to be able to conquer.

The Ardor was so great, that the Troops on both Sides were not suffered to lie idle in their Winter Quarters, particularly in *Silesia*, where the *Prussians*, under the Command of the Prince of *Anbalt Dessau*, obliged the *Hungarians* to abandon *Trappau*, *Jagersdorf*, and other Places they had taken, and to retire into *Moravia* ; whilst, on the other Hand, they took the Castle of *Glatz*, the Capital of a Dutchy of the same Name bordering on *Silesia*.

In the Month of *February* 1745, the *Prussians* attacked the Town of *Ratibor*, a Place in *Silesia*, where the *Austrians* had posted 3000 Men, and who were all killed or made Prisoners. And, in the County of *Glatz*, a Body of 6000 *Prussians*, most Hussars, attacked and routed 12,000 *Austrians*, killing 500, and taking 300 Prisoners, with three Pieces of Cannon.

His *Prussian* Majesty being informed, that the Design of the *Austrians* and *Saxons* was to enter
Silesia

Silesia towards the End of *May*, about the Middle of that Month, his Majesty withdrew his Troops from the *Upper Silesia*, except the Garrison of *Jagersdorf*, which served to cover the Quarters on that Side, so long as he pleased to keep them. When he was informed that the *Austrian* Army was assembling at *Konigsgratz*, and that the Duke of *Saxe-Weissenfels* was joining it with the *Saxon* Troops, he ordered the Margrave *Charles* to withdraw the Troops from the Quarters about *Jagersdorf*; and come and join him at the Camp at *Frankenstein*, which the *Prussians* entered the 27th of *May*. The Margrave beat the *Austrians* in his March, and almost destroyed the Regiments of *Ogilvi* and *Esterhasi*, Infantry; and the Regiment of *Saxe-Gotha*, Dragoons: The *Austrians* had 200 Men killed and wounded in this Engagement, and lost two Pair of Colours; after which the Margrave continued his March, and joined the King's Army on the 28th in the Evening. The 29th was a Day of Rest; and, upon the News the King received that the *Austrians* were advanced as far as *Landsbut*, he removed to the Camp of *Reichenback*, and writ to General *du Moulin*, who lay at *Schweidnitz*, that he must make all the necessary Dispositions to lead the Enemy into a Belief, that the King's Design was to retreat to *Breslau*, at their Approach. This succeeded; the *Austrians* and *Saxons*, filled with ridiculous Prejudices to the Dishonour of the *Prussian* Arms, easily believed they would run away from them.

At

At the Enemy's Approach from the Camp at *Hobennersdorf*, the King marched silently between *Schweidnitz* and *Strigau*; the Van-guard under General *du Moulin* kept along the Hills of *Strigau*; General *Nassau*, with another Detachment, occupied a Wood that lay between both: All these Corps, as well as the main Body of the Army, encamped between Hills, where they could not be perceived: Not a Drum, nor any other Noise, was to be heard in the Camp, and Major-general *Winterfeld* was even ordered to send out only small Parties, and make them retire again, at the first Motion of the Enemy towards them; all which was done to keep up the false Security they had lulled themselves into.

From *May 31* to *June 3* were employed by the King in reconnoitring all Places where the Enemy might advance, his Majesty intending not to defend a Chain of Mountains sixteen *German Leagues* in Length, but to give them a warm Reception at their Coming out of the Defiles. The Third in the Morning his Majesty visited the Hills of General *du Moulin's* Camp, where he observed that a great Part of the Enemy's Cavalry had got thro' the Defiles: In the Afternoon he perceived that the Enemy was advancing, with large Columns of Horse and Foot, into the Plain of *Friedberg* and *Ronsloc*; upon which he ordered the Army to march at Eight in the Evening to *Strigau*, and commanded General *du Moulin* to take Post with his forty Squadrons and seven Battalions upon the adjacent Hills. These Orders were well executed;
the

the Army arrived at Midnight at the Posts assigned, without Noise or Lights.

The 4th, at Two in the Morning, the King assembled all the General Officers, and settled the Dispositions for the Battle. Half an Hour after, the Army moved to attack the Enemy, marching in Lines, and filing off on the Right. General *du Moulin*, seeing some Battalions posted on a Hill on the Flank of the Army, gave a Proof of his Capacity, in occupying immediately a Hill facing the other.

Near the seven Battalions under this General, the Right of the *Prussian* Cavalry was formed; and here Marshal *Buddenbrech* and Lieutenant General *Rottenburg* made the finest Dispositions that could be imagined, in posting the Cavalry to the greatest Advantage. A little Wood lay to the Left of this Cavalry, which Prince *Thieny* of *Anhalt* immediately occupied with three Battalions of Grenadiers. The King formed his Infantry close to this Wood, but the Ground did not permit him to draw up at first more than fifteen Battalions of the thirty-two which he had in the first Line; and perceiving the *Austrians* drawing up over-against him, and their Cavalry advancing, he sent Orders to General *Nassau*, to hasten with the left Wing of the Cavalry to a Meadow, which joined to a Rivulet, where he formed the End of the Left. At the same Time M. *Kalckstein*, General of the Foot, who commanded the second Line, caused several Battalions to advance to reinforce General *du Moulin*.

All Things being thus disposed, Prince *Leopold*

G

of

of *Anhalt Dessau* attacked first the *Saxon* Infantry in a marshy Wood, with uncommon Bravery : The Battalion of Grenadier Guards, headed by Lieutenant-colonel *Wedel*, drove them from the Marshes without firing a single Shot ; the Attack of the Cavalry of the Right succeeded that of the Infantry, and the Enemy's whole left Wing was routed at the same Instant : The *Saxons* formed a Triangle of Infantry, in Order to make a good Retreat ; but Lieutenant-general *Rottenburg*, at the Head of the Prince of *Prussia's* Regiment of Cuirassiers, cut in Pieces the Regiment of *Schonberg* ; Lieutenant-colonel *Juschinsky* of the Life-guards, and Major *Froidewille*, put two Troops of *Saxon* Grenadiers to the Sword ; the Triangle was broken, and all the *Saxons* totally defeated.

The whole Wing was routed before the *Prussian* left Wing began to charge the *Austrians*. The King and the Margrave-*Charles* conducted this Attack with so much Vigour, that the *Austrians* gave Ground every where. Here the Regiment of Guards behaved exceeding well, having, with the Bayonets on their Pieces, routed the *Austrian* Grenadiers who were posted in a Trench opposite to them ; the Regiment of *Hacke*, and that of *Brunswick Beveren*, likewise did Wonders. In the mean Time the King caused his right Wing to wheel about, in Order to take the *Austrians* in Flank ; to effect which, they were obliged to pass over the Marshes and Ditches ; in their Way they attacked a Village in which the Enemy had posted some Infantry ; and the Cavalry (of the right Wing) after having charged eight Times, dispersed

dispersed all the Enemies they found on that Side, and joined again the rest of the Wing, which was just ready to fall upon the *Austrians* in Flank. In the mean Time the left Wing had advanced, and made the *Austrian* Infantry give Ground three several Times. The Cavalry of this Wing, of which only ten Squadrons were then formed, was immediately led on to the Charge by General *Kyau*, who bore down all that came in his Way. As soon as General *Nassau* had formed fifteen other Squadrons, he perceived that the Enemy were drawing up in the Form of a Gibbet, in Order to take him in Flank; whereupon he drew six Squadrons from the second Line to oppose them, charging them so vigorously, that they all gave Way before him: The *Austrians* however rallied again, and these Squadrons were obliged to charge six Times, before they could make the Enemy fly. In these Charges General *Rockow*, Prince *Schæneich*, Colonel *Marschal*, and many other Officers signalized themselves.

The Regiment of *Bareith*, which made Part of the Body of Reserve, seeing the Enemy's Infantry still continued to fire, was brought up by Lieutenant-general *Gessler* and General *Schmetau*: The *Prussian* Infantry opened, in Order to make Way for them; and they charged so furiously the Enemy's Foot, that they cut in Pieces the Regiments of *Marschal*, *Grun*, *Tbungen*, *Daun*, *Collowarth*, and *Wurmbrand*, with a Troop of Horse-grenadiers, and brought back sixty-six Colours, and 2500 Prisoners: An Action hardly to be paralleled in History!

Then the whole Army went in Pursuit of the Enemy, and did not stop till they came to the Gorges of the Mountains. The Slaughter was prodigious on every Side. The Enemy made three Retreats, *viz.* the Saxons by the Way of *Seiffersdorf*, the right of the *Austrians* by *Friedberg*, and the Center by the Defiles of *Kauder*. It must however be confessed to the Honour of the *Austrians*, that their Dispositions for the Retreat were so excellently contrived, that the *Prussians* could not for some Time break in upon them. The Trophies of Victory acquired by the *Prussians* in this Battle, were sixty-six Pieces of Cannon, six Bobitzies, seventy-six Colours, eight Pair of Kettle-drums, seven Standards, four Generals, near 200 other Officers, and above 7000 Men.

The Loss of the combined Army amounted to near 20,000 Men. And the *Prussians* had sixteen hundred Men killed and wounded; among the Former, were General Count *Truchses*, the Colonels *Massan* and *Kahlbu*, the Lieutenant-colonels *During* and *Berskoa*, eight Captains, two Majors, and twenty Subalterns; and among the latter, the Generals *Stille* and *Bornstedt*, Colonel *Schwerin* of the Guards, Lieutenant-colonel *Buddenbroech*, and about twenty other Officers.

In Fine, the Battle of *Friedberg* will be ranked among the greatest Actions recorded in History, since every Corps in the Army had a Share in it: The Action lasted seven Hours, and during four Hours exceeding hot.

In Consequence of this Victory, the *Prussians* again entered *Bohemia*, the confederate Army retreating before them; some Skirmishes, however, only

happened chiefly between the irregular Troops. But his *Prussian* Majesty, after providing for the Security of *Berlin*, marched an Army into *Saxony*; and, on that Occasion, published a Manifesto, in which his Majesty, after recapitulating many unjust Proceedings of the *Saxons*, observes that the Injustice of the *Saxons* in invading his Dominions, and the Protection of his own Subjects, had obliged his Majesty to enter the Electorate of *Saxony*, in Order to prevent the ambitious Designs of the King of *Poland*. The Detaching this Army into *Saxony* did not, however, prevent the Troops in *Silesia* from continuing their Operations, they took *Cassel*, and made the Garrison, consisting of 2500 *Hungarians*, Prisoners of War. By this Conquest, his Majesty became Master of the *Upper Silesia*.

The allied Army, in the mean Time, endeavoured to surprise that of *Prussia*, which was incamped at *Standentz* near *Prouchez*. Accordingly, they marched all Night, and attacked the *Prussians* at Day-break; but, notwithstanding the *Prussians* were much inferior in Numbers, the Army having been weakened by several Detachments, they charged the Enemy with such Impetuosity, that, after an obstinate Fight for four Hours, they obtained a complete Victory; took nineteen Pieces of Cannon, as many Standards, and near 4000 Prisoners.

The *Austrian* irregular Troops found an Opportunity, during the Action, to plunder the King's Baggage and Equipage, together with those of the Prince of *Prussia*, and most of the Officers, the Plate, the military Chest, the Chancery, and Secretary.

Notwithstanding the combined Powers of *Austria* and *Saxony* were thus disappointed in their Design of obliging the King of *Prussia* to accept of what Terms they pleased, they did not however abandon all their Hopes, but, having reinforced their Armies, and trusting to their Superiority, resolved to invade the *Prussian* Dominions in *Germany* in three Places at once. The King had put his Troops into Winter Quarters, and was retired to *Berlin*. All his Views seemed turned to Peace, and a Plan of Accommodation had been formed, at the Court of *London*, upon that of the Treaty of *Breslau*. In this unprovided State, he complained, remonstrated, called for Succours on all Sides, as if he had really been as much alarmed as his Subjects, who moved from *Berlin* the richest Part of their Effects. But, before he could well receive an Answer to his Requisitions, he appeared, to the Surprise of all *Europe*, at the Head of an Army, and immediately transferred the Seat of War, which had been intended in his own Dominions, into those of *Saxony*, by marching into *Upper Misnia*, cutting to Pieces three or four Regiments of *Saxon* Horse, getting Possession of *Gorlitz*, the Capital, and several other Places; and offering Battle to the Duke of *Lorraine*, who retired precipitately before him into *Bohemia*, abandoning his Magazines, and suffering other Losses. The Prince of *Anhalt Dessau*, at the Head of another *Prussian* Army, advanced into *Saxony* on the West, and took Possession of *Leipsic* unresisted. The King of *Poland*, Elector of *Saxony*, to avoid the Storm, left his Capital, and retired

retired into *Bohemia*; his Generals, in the mean Time, drew together what Forces they could, and, being joined by Prince *Lobkowitz* with a Detachment of *Austrian* Cavalry, made a Stand between *Dresden* and *Pirna*. Here, the *Prussians* having first reduced *Meissen*, the Capital of *Misnia*, famous for its *China* Works, which the *Saxons* destroyed to preserve the Secret from the Knowledge of the *Prussians*, the Commander, trusting to the Goodness of his Troops, attacked them, though above double his Number, and obtained a complete Victory, killing great Numbers, and taking 4000 Prisoners, with all their Artillery. After this Battle, the City of *Dresden* submitted, the King of *Prussia* entered it, and the whole Country was laid under heavy Contributions.

It was now high Time for the combined Powers to think of Peace, for the Queen of *Hungary* to renounce all Claim to her beloved *Silesia*, and for the King of *Poland* to abandon all Thoughts of being recompensed, for his Services to the House of *Austria*, out of some Parts of the Dominions of *Brandenburg*. Accordingly a Treaty was set on Foot under the Mediation of his *Britannic* Majesty, and happily concluded and signed, at *Dresden*, on the 25th of *December* 1745. The general Contents of this Treaty were: I. The King of *Prussia* acknowledges the Emperor. II. The Elector *Palatine*, who is comprized in this Treaty, does the same. III. His Imperial Majesty confirms, in Favour of the House of *Prussia*, certain Privileges, *de non evocando*, conceded to his *Prussian* Majesty by the Emperor *Charles VII*,

which regard certain Provinces and Estates in the King of *Prussia's* Possession, not appertaining to the Elector of *Brandenburg*. IV. The Treaty of *Breslau* is confirmed.

In the Treaty with *Saxony* it is stipulated, I. That all the Contributions the Electorate was to furnish to his *Prussian* Majesty to the 22d of *December*, inclusive, should be retained to his proper Use; and that a Million of *German* Crowns should be paid at the next Fair at *Leipsic*, with Interest at Five *per Cent.* to be counted from the Day of signing to the Time of his quitting the Capital. II. That the Subjects of his *Prussian* Majesty, who are interested in the *Steuer* of *Saxony*, shall be exactly paid. III. That the King of *Poland*, as Elector of *Saxony*, shall not innovate any Thing to the Prejudice of the Protestant Religion in that Electorate. IV. It is also stipulated, that the Soldiers who have enlisted, since the *Prussians* entered the Electorate, shall remain in that Service.

Notwithstanding the great Advantage his *Prussian* Majesty had gained over the Allies, his Demands were not increased either on the Empress Queen or the Elector; they were the same; and the same Territories were ceded to him as had been before by the Treaty of *Breslau*. And so exact a Discipline was observed by the *Prussian* Troops during their Continuance at *Dresden*, that none of the Inhabitants had the least Reason to complain of any Outrage; their Persons and Properties were safe: Nor would his *Prussian* Majesty even suffer his Brother *Augustus William* to gratify
his

his Curiosity in seeing the Rarities left in the green Vault, lest any Accident should happen to them.

The Province of *Silesia* and County of *Glatz*, ceded by this Treaty to his *Prussian* Majesty, was guarantied by all the contracting Powers, by the 22d Article of the Treaty of *Aix-la-Chapelle*, signed on the 18th of *October*, 1748.

Peace being thus restored, his Majesty employed his whole Thoughts to increase the Happiness of his People, by augmenting their Commerce, and removing their Grievances. It was common in *Brandenburg*, before this Prince filled the Throne, for the Lawyers to sport with the Sufferings of the Wretched, and behold, without Emotion, the Tears of the Widow; but his Majesty has happily put an End to such enormous Practices; Causes cannot now be protracted to more than four Months; nor is any Judge, before whom a Cause has been debated, when an Appeal is made from his Sentence to a superior Tribunal, permitted to recommend or accompany it either with his Advice or Reflections. And the Causes wherein Widows and Orphans are interested, take Place of all others.

The filial Duties of this Monarch must not be passed over in Silence; few private Men treat their Parents with more Respect than he does his Mother, whom he never approaches covered, nor without the highest Expressions of Reverence. Nor is he less remarkable in his Oeconomy than in his filial Duties; the Allowance of his Table being only 30 Crowns (five Guineas Sterling)

Sterling) a Day, Fish and Wine excepted, in which his Expence is very moderate.

He often retires to *Potsdam*, his favourite Residence, to avoid the empty Ceremonies of a Court. He sits down to Table with twelve Persons, and, after his own Ministers, who are most in Favour, are invited, and also those of foreign Princes who happen to be at *Potsdam*, his Officers, even to an Ensign, fill up the vacant Places: Nor is this the only Means of recommending himself to the Love of his Soldiers; the meanest Officer knows, that he shall be redressed in any Case of Injustice; that, wherever his Quarters are, he need only write to the King, and, by the Return of the Post, he may expect an Answer, very commonly wrote by his Majesty himself; by which Means he has acquired the Confidence of his Troops to a very uncommon Degree.

We have already mentioned his literary Talents, to which we shall add, that, notwithstanding so much of his Time is spent in the necessary Affairs of his Kingdom, he finds Time to enjoy his favourite Pleasures of Books and Music. He may be justly placed in the first Class of Mathematicians; his *Memoirs of the House of Brandenburg* are a sufficient Proof of his Abilities as an Author; and, with Regard to Music, he not only practises in the highest Perfection, but also composes in a very masterly Manner. But Affairs of the greatest Importance, whilst he was thus employed, obliged him to appear again
at

at the Head of his Army in Defence of his Country.

A Treaty was concluded in the Month of *January*, 1756, between their *Britannic* and *Prussian* Majesties. This Treaty furnished the Queen of *Hungary* with an Excuse for concluding a Treaty of Alliance with the Court of *Versailles*; but the true Reason was, that, by the Assistance of *France*, the Scheme, long before formed against the King of *Prussia* by the Courts of *Vienna*, *Petersburg*, and *Dresden*, might the more easily be put in Execution. His *Prussian* Majesty foresaw the Storm, and determined to use every Method in his Power to prevent it. He was convinced that, early in the Spring, the two Imperial Powers intended to unite their Forces, and attack his Dominions. He did not, therefore, waste the Time in fruitless Negotiations, when the greatest Dispatch was necessary; but immediately marched two Armies into *Saxony*, one of which directed their Route to *Leipsic*, and the other to *Dresden*; the King of *Poland*, Elector of *Saxony*, retiring, with his Army, to a Camp near *Pirna*. His *Prussian* Majesty, however, ordered a Memorial to be delivered to the Court of *Vienna*, subsequent to the March of his Troops, offering immediately to recall them, if that Court would promise that his Dominions should not be invaded; but this the Court of *Vienna* absolutely refused, as will be seen in the first Piece annexed to these Memoirs. This Refusal, if other Proofs were wanting, would sufficiently indicate the real Intention of that Court.

At

At the same Time that the two *Prussian* Armies marched into *Saxony*, his Majesty had assembled two others in Upper and Lower *Silesia*, which possessed themselves of the Passages communicating with the Circles of *Bunzlau* and *Konigin-Glatz*, exclusive of a large Body of Troops assembled at *Glatz*, and another in *Prussia*, to oppose the *Russians*, which were said to be marching against him.

As soon as his *Prussian* Majesty had taken Possession of *Dresden*, he sent an Officer to the Queen, to demand the Keys of the Archives, the Cabinets, and the Treasures of her Husband. The Queen complied with this Demand; but, at the same Time, assembled the foreign Ministers, begging them, with Tears, to represent to their respective Courts the Rigour by which the whole Court of *Saxony* had been treated by the King of *Prussia*. And soon after a Memorial was presented to the States-General at the *Hague*; which, together with his *Prussian* Majesty's Answer, the Reader will find at the End of these Memoirs.

Among the Papers found by his *Prussian* Majesty, were the original Treaties, Letters, &c. which enabled his Majesty to prove, unanswerably, the Plot which was formed against him, to strip him of great Part of his Dominions. The secret Reasons for a Conduct, otherwise unaccountable, were, by this Means, discovered, and the iniquitous Schemes of an ungrateful and ambitious Court discovered, and, it is hoped, prevented.

The

The King of *Prussia* continued his Route from *Berlin* towards the *Saxon* Army, incamped near *Pirna*, in a Place very difficult of Access, and which they had rendered almost impregnable by Fortifications. At his Arrival near *Pirna*, he was joined by his other Army from *Leipsic*, after which he closely invested the *Saxon* Camp; but at the same Time offered to make an Accommodation, provided the King of *Poland*, Elector of *Saxony*, would sign a Treaty of Neutrality, and separate his Army: But this his *Polish* Majesty refused, determining to wait for the *Austrian* Army, which was then marching to his Relief.

While Things continued in this Situation, Pieces from several foreign Courts appeared. The Emperor, like the Popes formerly, issued Decrees, Rescripts, Mandates, monitory, excitatory, inhibitory, comminatory, &c. His *Prussian* Majesty's Answer to the Imperial Decree of Commission at the Diet of *Ratisbon*, and to that of the Aulic Council of the Empire, may be seen amongst the Pieces annexed to these Memoirs.

These were, however, only harmless Menaces; but a Piece of a different Kind soon appeared, namely, the *Russian* Rescript, the Substance of which was as follows:

' The *Russian* Ministers residing at foreign
' Courts were commanded to publish, that, as
' the sole Intent of the Preparations which the
' Empress ordered to be made last Spring was to
' enable her to fulfil her Engagements with her
' Allies, in Case any of them should be attacked,
' the Preparations were suspended both by Sea
' and

‘ and Land, as soon as there was Ground to hope
 ‘ that that Case would not soon happen ; in Or-
 ‘ der that the whole World might be convinced,
 ‘ that her Imperial Czarish Majesty was no less
 ‘ forward to defend her Allies, when threatened
 ‘ with an Attack, than backward to throw *Eu-*
 ‘ *rope* in an Alarm without an extreme Necessity.

‘ That the King of *Prussia*, far from doing
 ‘ Justice to the Empress’s Sentiments on this
 ‘ Head, though he remained quiet whilst Pre-
 ‘ parations were making by *Russia*, and even some
 ‘ Time after they had ceased, had all of a Sud-
 ‘ den begun to make such powerful Armaments,
 ‘ as gave Room to apprehend that the Flames of
 ‘ War would immediately burst out.

‘ That nevertheless *Russia*, to avoid the Mul-
 ‘ tiplying of Fears, for furnishing the King of
 ‘ *Prussia* with a specious Pretext for disturbing
 ‘ the public Tranquillity, had made no Motions,
 ‘ in Hopes that the King of *Prussia*, in Imitation
 ‘ of this Example, would not stir up fresh Trou-
 ‘ bles ; but that this Prince, having continued
 ‘ to arm, with all his Might, and without any
 ‘ Interruption, and without alledging any other
 ‘ Reason than the Idea he had formed to him-
 ‘ self of an apprehended Attack, had thereby suf-
 ‘ ficiently intimated, that he sought only a Pre-
 ‘ text to disturb the Peace of *Europe*.

‘ That, in Fact, it is incontestable, that, when
 ‘ the King of *Prussia* was pressing his Armaments
 ‘ with the greatest Ardour, those of *Russia* had
 ‘ long ceased ; *and that those of the Empress-Queen*
 ‘ *did not begin till the successive Motions of the Prus-*
 ‘ *fians,*

‘ fians, and the Augmentation of their Forces, gave
 ‘ Room to think *Bohemia* and *Moravia* were in
 ‘ Danger, inasmuch as it was no Secret, that the
 ‘ King of *Prussia* was disgusted at the Treaty of
 ‘ *Versailles*, though this Prince, when he signed
 ‘ his Treaty with *England*, gave himself no Con-
 ‘ cern about what the Court of *Vienna* might
 ‘ think of it.

‘ It is therefore clear to her Imperial Czarish
 ‘ Majesty, that the King of *Prussia* ought to be
 ‘ considered as the first Author of the Troubles
 ‘ that are going to break out, though he has af-
 ‘ fected to publish, that he took all these Mea-
 ‘ sures only to defend himself against his Ene-
 ‘ mies, who had no Existence but in his own
 ‘ Supposition : That, nevertheless, it is from this
 ‘ Supposition he has thought himself intitled to
 ‘ demand of the Empress-Queen an Explanation
 ‘ with Regard to her warlike Preparations, ad-
 ‘ ding, in a Manner not altogether decent, that,
 ‘ if her Answer were not to his Liking, he pro-
 ‘ tested before God, he would not be answerable
 ‘ for the Consequences.

‘ That, in Consideration of all these Circum-
 ‘ stances, the Empress can no longer CONCEAL
 ‘ her *real Sentiments*, nor forbear declaring, that,
 ‘ as she cannot behold with Indifferency any At-
 ‘ tack made on the Dominions of her Allies, par-
 ‘ ticularly those of the Empress-Queen of *Hun-*
 ‘ *gary* and the Electorate of *Saxony*, she will fur-
 ‘ nish speedy and powerful Succours to the Party
 ‘ unjustly attacked, and will not think herself in
 ‘ any wise responsible for the Consequences which

‘ the present menacing Conduct of his *Prussian*
 ‘ Majesty may draw after it, &c.

Petersburg, Sept. 4.

Though the Facts alledged in the above Declaration are sufficiently refuted in the first Piece annexed to these Memoirs; yet a Prince, of less Fortitude than the King of *Prussia*, would have been intimidated by such a Rescript from such a Power, especially as it was backed by another from *France*, of a still more virulent Kind, tho’ equally false; but these, instead of intimidating, seemed rather to animate his *Prussian* Majesty.

Accordingly, every Measure was pursued that tended to confine the *Saxons* more closely in their Camp, and, at the same Time, to engage the *Austrians*, who were passing to their Assistance. On the 26th of *September* a considerable Alteration was made in the Disposition of the *Prussian* Army. The Passes into *Bohemia* were all occupied by the advanced Guard; the *Saxon* Camp was hemmed in, by Detachments, in the Manner of a Blockade; and the main Body of the Army incamped at *Ausig*, on the south Side of the *Elbe*. By this Means the Troops of *Saxony* were reduced to the utmost Distress for Want of Provisions, while the *Prussians* were plentifully supplied with every Thing necessary. This hastened the Approach of the *Austrians*, whose Numbers daily increased, under the Command of Count *Brown*, a General, in whom the Court of *Vienna* placed the greatest Confidence. It was impossible for the least Motion of the Enemy to escape the Penetration

ñetration of his *Prussian* Majesty. He was early informed of their intended March, and determined to be beforehand, in Order to disconcert them. This brought on an Engagement, the following Particulars of which were published by Authority, in the *London Gazette* :

On the 28th of *September*, the King set out from his Camp at *Sedlitz*, and joined his Army in *Bobemia*, which he had sent forward under the Command of Marshal *Keith*, in Order to take Possession of, and secure the Passes into *Bobemia*. This Army was incamped near *Aussig*, and consisted only of 25,000 Men, because the King had been obliged to leave the main Body of Troops in the Neighbourhood of *Pirna*, in Order to keep the *Saxon* Camp blocked up. The King, upon his Arrival, resolved to march forward. He formed a Van-guard of eight Battalions, ten Squadrons of Dragoons, and eight of Hussars. He put himself at the Head of this Body, and marched to *Tournitz*; and ordered his Army to follow him in two Columns, the one by the Way of *Proscobot*, and the other by the same Way his Van-guard had taken. From *Tournitz* he marched with his Van towards *Welmina*, where he arrived that Evening, an Hour before Sun-set. There he saw the *Austrian* Army, with its right Wing at *Lowoschütz*, and its left towards the *Egra*. That very Evening, the King himself occupied, with six Battalions, a Hollow, and some rising Grounds, which commanded *Lowoschütz*, and which he resolved

to make Use of the next Day, in Order to march out against the *Austrians*. The Army arrived in the Night at *Welmina*, where the King only formed his Battalions behind one another, and the Squadrons in the same Manner, which remained all Night in this Position; the King himself sitting up all Night, and having no other Covering but his Cloak, before a little Fire, at the Head of his Troops. On the 1st of *October*, at Break of Day, he took with him his principal General Officers, and shewed them the Ground which he intended to occupy with his Army, *viz.* the Infantry, forming the first Line, to occupy two high Hills, and the Bottom betwixt them; some Battalions, to form the second Line; and the third, to be composed of the whole Cavalry. The King made all possible Dispatch, in duly strengthening the Wings of his Army upon these Hills: The Infantry at the right possessed themselves of their Post, and took all their Precautions, in Order to secure it effectually; whilst the left was forming, it fell immediately into an Engagement with the Enemy's Pandours, *Croations*, and Grenadiers, who were posted in Vineyards, inclosed with Stone-walls. We advanced up in this Manner, till we came to the Declivity of the Hills towards the Enemy, from whence we saw the Town of *Lowoschutx* filled with a great Body of Infantry, and a large Battery of 12 Pieces of Cannon before it, and the Cavalry formed chequer-wise, and in a Line between *Lowoschutx* and the Village of *Sauschitz*. There being a thick Fog, this was all as could be perceived.

ceived. The King sent to reconnoitre; and the Reports confirmed all that had been judged of the Enemy's Position. After the King had found, that the Battalions were possessed of that Hollow, in the Manner he had ordered it, he thought, that the first Thing to be done, was, to drive back the Enemy's Cavalry, which stood in his Front. And with this View he ordered his Cavalry to advance; formed them before his first Line of Infantry, and immediately attacked the Enemy's; which was broke: But, as the Enemy had placed, behind the Cavalry in hollow Places and Ditches, a great Body of Infantry, with several Pieces of Cannon, our Cavalry, through the Briskness of their Attack, found themselves exposed to the Fire of this Cannon and of the Infantry; which obliged them to return and form again under the Protection of our Infantry and Cannon, without the *Austrian* Cavalry daring to pursue them. After they had formed again, they returned to the Charge; then, neither the Fire of 60 Pieces of the Enemy's Cannon, nor that of the Infantry, which lay in those hollow Places, nor the Ditches, which they had in their Front, could prevent them from totally defeating the whole *Austrian* Cavalry, and from forcing the Infantry, which was posted in those Ditches. After this Charge was over, the King ordered his Cavalry up to the Hill again behind his Infantry, where he drew them up. In the mean Time, the Cannonading still continued; and the Enemy made all possible Efforts to flank the left of our Infantry. The King perceived the Necessity of sup-

porting it, and ordered the Battalions of the first Line to turn to the Left; the Battalions of the second Line filled up the Intervals, which had been occasioned by this Motion; so that the Cavalry formed the second Line, which supported the Infantry. At the same Time, the whole Left of the Infantry, marching on gradually; wheeled about, attacked the Town of *Lowoschutx* in Flank, in Spite of the Cannon and the prodigious Infantry of the Enemy; set the Suburbs on Fire, carried the Post, and put the whole Army to flight: After which Marshal *Brown* retired to the other Side of the *Egra*, and took his Camp at *Budin*. The King of *Prussia* not only gained the Field of Battle, but that Day established his Head-quarters at *Lowoschutx*. The Prince of *Bevern* has signalised himself beyond any Thing that can be said in his Praise; never were such Instances of Valour seen as well in the Cavalry, as Infantry. The Enemy's Army was 60,000 Men strong; and, notwithstanding such a Superiority, our Infantry forced inclosed Vineyards and Stone Houses; and, from Seven in the Morning, till Three in the Afternoon, they sustained the Fire of the Cannon and of the Infantry, and especially of the Attack of *Lowoschutx*, which lasted without Intermision, till the Enemy was drove out of it. Major *Muller*, of the Artillery, behaved to Admiration. The Major-general of Cavalry, *Luderitz* and *Oertz*, are killed, as well as Colonel *Hobzendroff* of the Gendarmes. General *Quads*, of the Infantry, is also killed. The Loss of the Enemy is computed to amount to between 6 or

7000 Men, killed and wounded. We have taken 500 Prisoners; amongst whom is Prince *Lobkowitz*; five Pieces of Cannon, and three Pair of Colours; and we have lost in all 2000 Men, killed and wounded.

The *Austrians* being thus defeated, the great Object of his Majesty's Views, that of reducing the *Saxon* Army, was obtained, the Particulars of which were as follows:

On the 12th of *October* at Night, the *Saxons* secretly threw a Bridge of Boats over the *Elbe* near *Königstein*. At about Nine o' Clock, having first removed almost all their heavy Artillery to *Königstein*, they struck their Tents, and, by Seven the next Morning, his *Polish* Majesty, and the whole *Saxon* Army, passed the *Elbe* undiscovered, or at least unmolested. This Plan was concerted with Marshal *Brown*, who, to facilitate the Execution, secretly left his Camp at *Buden*, and with a considerable Body of Horse, having in three Days marched 16 *German* Miles, he arrived in the Neighbourhood of *Königstein* the same Day; and, the Day before, General *Nadaſti* arrived with about 6000 Irregulars, which he posted at *Menistadt*, *Honstein*, and *Radewalde*, so as to prevent the eight *Prussian* Battalions, that were encamped on that Side of the *Elbe* at *Lemon*, from being joined by the *Prussians* that were at *Scandau*.

This Disposition greatly facilitated the Passage of the *Saxons*, which was likewise favoured by the Darkneſs of the Night, and a thick Fog in the Morning; so that it was Eight o' Clock before the *Prussian* Army at *Sedlitz* knew, that the *Sax-*

ons had left their Camp: But, when the advanced Guard had got about half Way up a steep Mountain, over-against *Königsstein*, they found that the *Prussians* were Masters of all the Defiles, and that it was impossible for them to force their Way; so that the whole *Saxon* Army, finding themselves surrounded on every Side, and being reduced to the greatest Extremity for Want of Provisions, offered to capitulate; which was accordingly performed.

The CAPITULATION of the Saxon Army, with all the Articles at large, as proposed by Field Marshal Count Rutowski, with the King of Prussia's Answer to each of them.

Art. 1. **T**HE Army of the King of Poland, Elector of Saxony, just as it is actually posted at *Ebenbert*, at the Foot of *Lilienstein*, shall surrender to the King of *Prussia* Prisoners of War.

Answer. If the King will give me that Army, it is needless to make them Prisoners of War.

2. The Generals, the Field-Officers, the Persons employed as Commissaries and Purveyors, and all the other Officers of the Army, shall keep their Baggage and Effects, as well those which they have actually with them, as what they may have left in other Places; and the Subaltern Officers and Soldiers shall be allowed to keep their Cloathing, Arms, and Knapfacks.

Anf. All that can be preserved or recovered of their Baggage, shall be faithfully restored to them.

3. His

3. His *Prussian* Majesty is chiefly requested to cause the Army to be furnished with the necessary Provisions and Forrage; and that he would be pleased to give proper Orders for this Purpose.

Ans. Granted, and rather To day than To-morrow.

4. The Generals, Commandants, and all Persons ranking as Officers, engage themselves in Writing, not to bear Arms against his Majesty the King of *Prussia* till Peace be restored; and they shall be left at Liberty to stay in *Saxony*, or to retire whithersoever they think proper.

Ans. Those that intend to enter into my Service, must, from this very Moment, have Liberty to do so.

5. The Life-guards, and the Grenadier-guards shall not be included in the first Article; and his *Prussian* Majesty will be pleased to appoint the Place in the Electorate of *Saxony*, or in the Territories depending thereon, where the said two Corps shall be distributed. The Field-Marshal Count *Rutowski*, as Captain of the Grenadier-guards, the Chevalier *de Saxe*, in Quality of Commandant of the Life-guards, and all the other Officers of those two Corps, verbally engage, and even in Writing, if desired, not to make, under any Pretext whatever, nor without the Approbation of the King of *Prussia*, any change in the Quarters that may be assigned them.

Ans. There is no Exception to be made, because it is known that the King of *Poland* did

give Orders for that Part of his Troops, which is in the said Kingdom, to join the *Russians*, and to march, for this Purpose, to the Frontiers of *Silesia*; and a Man must be a Fool to let Troops go which he holds fast; to see them make Head against him a second Time, and to be obliged to take them Prisoners again.

6. The Generals and Field Officers, and all the Officers, shall keep their Swords, but the Arms, Belts, and Cartridges, both of the Subalterns and Soldiers, Horse and Dragoons, &c. shall be carried to the Castle of *Konigstein*, together with the Colours, Standards, and Kettle-drums.

Ans. Kettle-drums, Standards, and Colours, may be carried to *Konigstein*, but not the Arms, no more than the Cannon belonging to the Regiments, the warlike Stores, and the Tents: The Officers, no Doubt, shall keep their Swords; and I hope that such of them as are of willing Mind, will make use of them in my Service.

7. The same Thing shall take Place with regard to the Field-artillery and the Provision-waggons.

Ans. Granted.

8. His *Prussian* Majesty shall give Assurances, that no Officer, or Soldier, shall be obliged, against his Will, to take on in his Army; and that, after Peace is restored, they shall all be sent back to the King of *Poland*: And, on the other Hand, his *Polish* Majesty may not refuse Dismission to the Generals and other Officers of his Army, who may engage in any other Service.

Ans. Nobody need trouble his Head about this.

this. No General shall be forced to serve against his Will; that is sufficient.

9. As to what is to be furnished to the Life-guards and Grenadier-guards, if his *Prussian* Majesty pleases, we shall agree about the Manner of proceeding therein, and settle at the same Time with that Monarch, the Funds out of which the Salaries of the Generals, Officers, and other Persons attendant on the Army, are to be paid monthly, according to the Estimates that shall be drawn up by Major-general *Zeutsch*, Commissary at War.

Ans. It is very reasonable I should pay those who will serve; and this Payment shall be made out of the clearest Receipts of the Contributions. As to the Generals, they shall be treated like Men who have honourably served, and it will be very easy to provide for their Subsistence.

10. His said Majesty should also explain himself about the Quarters and Subsistence to be granted to the several Regiments of Cavalry and Infantry, as well as to the Engineers and the Artillery Corps.

Ans. I take upon me the Maintenance of the Army; and it shall be paid more regularly than heretofore, on the same Footing as my own Troops.

11. The King of *Prussia* will be so good as to order when and how the Generals, and the whole Army, without Exception, with the Baggage, shall file off from the Post in which they are at present.

Ans. This Point may be settled in a Quarter of an Hour. One must chuse the most commodious

106 *Memoirs of Frederick III,*

dious Road, and the Places nearest at Hand, for giving them Subsistence.

12. His *Prussian* Majesty will be pleased to allow the necessary Measures to be taken for removing and lodging the Sick that are incapable of following the Army, and that they may be properly attended.

Ans. Granted.

13. The Generals, the Field and Subaltern Officers, as also the Soldiers, who have hitherto been made Prisoners, or have been left behind, shall be included in the present Capitulation.

Ans. Granted.

Done at *Ebenbert*, at the Foot of *Lilienstein*.

Signed, R U T O W S K I.

Art. 14, and separate. I am authorised to oblige the Army to lay down their Arms; but I have no Authority to free them from the Oath of Allegiance they have taken, nor to oblige them to take another. As for all the rest, it is left to his *Prussian* Majesty's Disposal. Lieutenant-general *Winterfeld* made me hope this Monarch would have made no Difficulty to grant one Squadron more of Life-guards. His Majesty will be so good as to resolve about the Fortrefs of *Königstein*, where the Company of Cadets, and the Grenadier-guards, are at present, with his *Polish* Majesty.

Done the 16th of *October*, 1756.

Signed, R U T O W S K I.

Ans. *Königstein* must be a neutral Place during the Course of the present War.

Signed, F R E D E R I C K.

Soon

Soon after the *Saxon* Army was reduced, appeared that famous Memorial, which astonished all *Europe*, setting forth the Conduct of the Courts of *Vienna* and *Saxony* towards the King of *Prussia*, with the original Proofs, which rendered an Answer impossible. This Memorial, together with the original Documents, the Reader will find among the Pieces annexed.

The Season of the Year being far advanced, his *Prussian* Majesty was unwilling to expose his Troops any longer to the Inclemency of the Weather, gave Orders, on the 20th of *October*, to Field-marshal *Keith*, to join him with the Troops under his Command, in Order to return into the Territories of *Saxony*, and there take up their Quarters. Accordingly the Camp at *Lowoschütz* broke up the 21st, and, joining the Forces commanded by his Majesty, the 23d, the whole Army arrived at their old Quarters, at *Sedlitz*.

Early in the Spring of the present Year 1757, his *Prussian* Majesty took the Field with all the Secrecy and Dispatch necessary to Success. He divided his Forces into three distinct Armies, one of which was commanded by the Prince of *Bevern*, another by Marshal *Schwerin*, and the third, which was the chief, by the King in Person.

All these Armies suddenly and at once entered *Bohemia*, in order to surprise the *Austrians* before they were prepared, and either compel them to engage at a manifest Disadvantage, or force them to retreat. He however took Care to conceal his Designs from the *Austrians*, by dispatching the Prince of *Bevern* with his Army towards

* H

the

106 *Memoirs of Frederick III,*

dious Road, and the Places nearest at Hand, for giving them Subsistence.

12. His *Prussian* Majesty will be pleased to allow the necessary Measures to be taken for removing and lodging the Sick that are incapable of following the Army, and that they may be properly attended.

Ans. Granted.

13. The Generals, the Field and Subaltern Officers, as also the Soldiers, who have hitherto been made Prisoners, or have been left behind, shall be included in the present Capitulation.

Ans. Granted.

Done at *Ebenbert*, at the Foot of *Lilienstein*.

Signed, RUTOWSKI.

Art. 14, and separate. I am authorised to oblige the Army to lay down their Arms; but I have no Authority to free them from the Oath of Allegiance they have taken, nor to oblige them to take another. As for all the rest, it is left to his *Prussian* Majesty's Disposal. Lieutenant-general *Winterfeld* made me hope this Monarch would have made no Difficulty to grant one Squadron more of Life-guards. His Majesty will be so good as to resolve about the Fortrefs of *Königstein*, where the Company of Cadets, and the Grenadier-guards, are at present, with his *Polish* Majesty.

Done the 16th of *October*, 1756.

Signed, RUTOWSKI.

Ans. *Königstein* must be a neutral Place during the Course of the present War.

Signed, FREDERICK.

Soon

Soon after the *Saxon* Army was reduced, appeared that famous Memorial, which astonished all *Europe*, setting forth the Conduct of the Courts of *Vienna* and *Saxony* towards the King of *Prussia*, with the original Proofs, which rendered an Answer impossible. This Memorial, together with the original Documents, the Reader will find among the Pieces annexed.

The Season of the Year being far advanced, his *Prussian* Majesty was unwilling to expose his Troops any longer to the Inclemency of the Weather, gave Orders, on the 20th of *October*, to Field-marshal *Keith*, to join him with the Troops under his Command, in Order to return into the Territories of *Saxony*, and there take up their Quarters. Accordingly the Camp at *Lowoschütz* broke up the 21st, and, joining the Forces commanded by his Majesty, the 23d, the whole Army arrived at their old Quarters, at *Sedlitz*.

Early in the Spring of the present Year 1757, his *Prussian* Majesty took the Field with all the Secrecy and Dispatch necessary to Success. He divided his Forces into three distinct Armies, one of which was commanded by the Prince of *Bevern*, another by Marshal *Schwerin*, and the third, which was the chief, by the King in Person.

All these Armies suddenly and at once entered *Bohemia*, in order to surprise the *Austrians* before they were prepared, and either compel them to engage at a manifest Disadvantage, or force them to retreat. He however took Care to conceal his Designs from the *Austrians*, by dispatching the Prince of *Bevern* with his Army towards

the *Egra*. This had the desired Effect, and brought on an Engagement with the *Austrians*, of which the following Account was published by Authority, and dated at the King's Head Quarters at *Linay* in *Bohemia*, April 24:

His Highness the Duke of *Bevern* having marched the 20th at the Head of the Army which was in *Lusatia*, from the Quarters of Cantonment near *Zittau*, possessed themselves immediately, without the Loss of a single Man, of the first Post of *Bohemia* at *Krottaw* and *Graenstein*, drove away the Enemy the same Day from *Kratzen*, and marched towards *Marchendorf*, near *Reichenberg*. The same Morning *Putkammer's* Hussars, commanded by their Colonel and by Major *Schænfeld*, routed some Hundreds of the Enemies Cuirassiers, commanded by Prince *Lichtenstein*, who were posted before *Koblig*, and took Prisoners, one Captain, two Subalterns, and above sixty Horse; the rest were intirely dispersed, and scarcely able to rally near *Kratzen*. The Night coming on obliged the Troops to remain in the open Air till the next Morning. The 21st at Break of Day the Troops marched in two Columns by *Marchendorf* towards the Enemy's Army, posted near *Reichenberg*, and commanded by Count *Konigseg*, and 28,000 strong; as soon as the Lines were formed, they advanced towards the Enemy's Cavalry, which was ranged in three Lines of about thirty Squadrons. The two Wings were sustained by the Infantry, which was posted among felled Trees and Intrenchments. They
imme-

‘ immediately cannonaded the Enemy’s Cavalry,
‘ who received it bravely, having on their Right
‘ a Village, and on their Left a Wood, where
‘ they had intrenched themselves with felled
‘ Trees and Pits. But the Duke of *Bevern* hav-
‘ ing caused fifteen Squadrons of Dragoons of the
‘ second Line to advance, and ordered the Wood
‘ on our Right to be attacked at the same Time
‘ by the Battalions of Grenadiers of *Kablden*, and
‘ of *Moellendorf*, and by the Regiment of the
‘ Prince of *Prussia*, who cleared all the felled
‘ Trees and the Intrenchments there; our Dra-
‘ goons, who had by this Means their Flanks
‘ covered, intirely routed the Enemy’s Cavalry.
‘ The Generals *Normann*, *Katt*, and the Prince
‘ of *Wirtemberg*, signalised themselves extremely
‘ on this Occasion.

‘ Colonel *Putkammer* and Major *Schaenfield*,
‘ with their Hussars, have also particularly distin-
‘ guished themselves, by giving the Horse Gre-
‘ nadiers a very warm Reception, notwithstand-
‘ ing the Enemy’s Artillery took them in Flank.
‘ Lieutenant-general *Lestewitz* at the same Time
‘ attacked, with our left Wing, the Redoubts
‘ that covered *Reichenberg*. Though there were
‘ many Defiles and rising Grounds to pass, which
‘ were all occupied by the Enemy; yet the Re-
‘ giment of *Darmstadt* forced the Redoubt, and
‘ put to Flight and pursued the Enemy, after
‘ some Discharges of their Artillery and small
‘ Arms, from one Eminence to another, for the
‘ Distance of a Mile, as far as *Rochlitz* and *Dorf-*
‘ *fel*. The Loss of the Enemy amounts, as far

‘ as we can learn at present, to 1000 killed and
 ‘ wounded. We have about twenty Officers and
 ‘ 400 Soldiers Prisoners, and have taken three
 ‘ Standards.’

This Success greatly animated the *Prussians*; and Marshal *Schwerin*, whose Army began to be in Motion on the 18th, marched with incredible Dispatch, and reached *Königshoff* on the *Elbe* on the Twentieth. The Enemy filled immediately the dangerous Defile of *Golden Ouse* with Pandours, to dispute his Progress in *Bohemia*; but they were defeated as soon as discovered. A considerable Magazine consisting of 40,000 Bushels of Oats, and 2000 Barrels of Meal, was seized at *Jung-Buntzlau*. The *Austrians* everywhere fled before him, and he joined the Prince of *Bevern* almost without Loss, making himself Master of the Circle of *Buntzlau* and the neighbouring Country, which submitted to the victorious *Prussians*, almost without making any Opposition.

During these Transactions, the King, at the Head of the principal Army, moved along the *Elbe*, and after passing the *Eger* advanced to *Budin*; the *Austrians*, who had a strong Camp there, retreating before him to *Wakwarm*, about Half-way to *Prague*. On the First of *May* the whole *Prussian* Army united; and, his Majesty thinking from the Motions of Count *Brown*, that the *Austrians* would make a Stand in the Plain of *Gitschen*, he passed the *Moldau* at the Head of 30,000 Men, leaving the rest of the Army under the Command of the Prince of *Dessau*. His Ma-
 2 jesty

jeſty was not miſtaken, and a general Action ſucceeded, of which the following Account was publiſhed by Authority :

‘ *Berlin, May 10, 1757.* You have been already apprized of the rapid Progreſs of the King’s Army in *Bohemia*; and I have now the Pleaſure to inform you of the glorious Event, with which it has pleaſed Heaven to crown thoſe firſt Succeſſes, in a compleat Victory obtained by his Majeſty, near *Prague*, on the 6th Inſtant, over the whole combined Force of the Houſe of *Auſtria*.

‘ The King having been informed, that Marſhal *Brown* had been reinforced by the Army of *Moravia*, by the Remains of the Corps, which was beat by the Prince of *Bevern*, and by ſeveral Regiments of the Garrifon of *Prague*; and ſeemed reſolved to maintain the Poſt he had taken on the other Side of the *Moldau*; his Majeſty paſſed that River with a ſmall Part of his own Army, and, being joined by that under the Command of Marſhal *Schwerin*, determined to attack the Enemy, though much ſuperior in Number of Troops, and poſted beſides in a Camp almoſt inacceſſible, from every Advantage of Situation. All theſe Obſtacles could not check the Ardour of the *Pruſſian* Officers and Men, who vied with each other in paſſing Defiles, in croſſing Marſhes, ſeizing the riſing Grounds, and clearing Ditches, till at length, after a very long and obſtinate Engagement, and many ſignal Examples of Valour, the Enemy was forced to abandon the Field of Battle,

' leaving behind them the greatest Part of their
 ' Artillery, all their Tents, all their Baggage,
 ' and, in a Word, their whole Camp. We have
 ' indeed had a very affecting Loss in the Person
 ' of Marshal *Schwerin*, who was unfortunately
 ' killed in the Beginning of the Action ; and in
 ' the Death of several others, who have lavished
 ' their Blood, on this Occasion, in the Service of
 ' their Country. But, on the other Hand, the
 ' Loss of the *Austrians* has been so much the
 ' greater, not only in the Number of their Dead
 ' and Wounded, but also in the prodigious Num-
 ' ber of Prisoners which we have taken ; inso-
 ' much that this Battle may be reckoned deci-
 ' sive in every Sense, and in all Respects. The
 ' Enemy retired in the greatest Confusion, and
 ' a Part of the left Wing fled with the utmost
 ' Precipitation into the City of *Prague*. The
 ' *Prussian* Troops are still in Pursuit of the Re-
 ' mains of their Army ; and we have Reason to
 ' hope, that this Action will be no less glorious
 ' in its Consequences, than it was in itself.

' Such are the first Circumstances of this me-
 ' morable Day, which the House of *Austria* will
 ' long remember, and which will ever be a sig-
 ' nal Monument of the Intrepidity of the *Prussian*
 ' Troops ; and, above all, of the Protection with
 ' which Heaven continues to bless the Justice of
 ' his Majesty's Cause.

' *P. S.* of the same Date. We this Moment
 ' learn further, that the Number of Cannon taken
 ' from the Enemy amounts already to two hun-
 ' dred and fifty Pieces ; a memorable Circum-
 ' stance,

‘ stance, which never happened in any of the
 ‘ former Battles gained by his Majesty. The
 ‘ Number of Prisoners amounts already to six or
 ‘ seven Thousand Men, besides those that have
 ‘ been made since, and are still making; the
 ‘ whole of the King’s Army, that was engaged,
 ‘ being in Pursuit of the Enemy, who, by the
 ‘ Accounts of all the Prisoners and Deserters, are
 ‘ in the utmost Consternation, and in a Desola-
 ‘ tion not to be described, being in Want of every
 ‘ Thing, and scarce having wherewithal to cover
 ‘ themselves, from the total Loss of their Equi-
 ‘ pages: In short, all the Circumstances conspire
 ‘ in making this the compleatest and most deci-
 ‘ sive Victory that has happened for many Years.
 ‘ According to the Report of one of the General
 ‘ Officers of the King’s Army, our Loss is not so
 ‘ considerable by far, as was at first imagined;
 ‘ and we have the Satisfaction to know, with
 ‘ Certainty, that the King, and the Princes, his
 ‘ Brothers, are well.’

The Blockade and Bombardment of *Prague*
 by the *Prussians* continued, without any extra-
 ordinary Event, until the Eighteenth of *May*,
 when another Battle happened between a Part of
 the *Prussian* Army, commanded by the King in
 Person, and the *Austrian* Army, which was
 marching to the Relief of *Prague*, under the Com-
 mand of Marshal Count *Daun*; the other Part of
 the *Prussian* Army having been left to continue
 the Blockade of *Prague*, under the Command of
 Marshal *Keith*. As the *Austrian* Accounts of this
 Battle are ridiculously extravagant, we shall only
 give that of the *Prussians*, which was as follows:

The 13th the King left the Camp before *Prague*; and, escorted by a few Battalions and Squadrons, went to join the Prince of *Bevern*, who marched from his Camp to *Neuboff*, and came to meet his Majesty at *Kaurzim*. After this Junction the King advanced, on the 18th, towards Marshal *Daun*, who had caused all the heavy Artillery to be brought from *Olmütz*; and, being reinforced by all the Troops that remained in *Moravia* and *Austria*, was come to incamp at *Malleschau* near *Kollin*.

The Enemy was drawn up in three Lines on a very high Mountain, fortified with a great Number of Battering Pieces, at the Foot of which were several Defiles. Notwithstanding this advantageous Position, his Majesty began the Attack at Two in the Afternoon, and made himself Master of two Batteries, and two Villages defended with Infantry; but could not force the third Post, the Fire of the Enemy was so violent; yet they were again twice repulsed on the Right: However, the King thought proper to desist, and retired in good Order towards the *Elbe* to *Nimburg*, without being molested or followed by the Enemy; nor did their Infantry so much as come Half-way down the Mountain, which makes us judge their Loss is considerable. Ours cannot be determined, though we have lost neither Baggage nor Cannon, unless a few that could not be brought off, the Carriages being broke.

To this we shall add, that the *Prussian* Army, engaged in this Battle, was reckoned not to exceed 32,000 Men, whereas the *Austrians* were
said

said to be 45,000; and though the King of *Prussia* had been on Horseback the whole Day, and present at every Attack; yet, as soon as he had seen his Army make good their Retreat, he took fresh Horses, and, escorted by only twelve or fourteen Hussars, set out for *Prague*, where he arrived next Morning, and gave Orders for sending off all his Artillery, Ammunition, and Baggage, which were all safely carried off, and the Troops had begun their Retreat, before the *Austrian* Army in that City heard of the Battle; but, when they saw the *Prussians* retreating, a large Body of them sallied out on the 20th, under the Command of Prince *Charles* of *Lorraine*, Marshal *Brown* having before died of the Wounds he received in the Battle of *May* 6, and came up with the Rear of the *Prussians*; but found it was so well covered that they could do but very little Execution.

This unfortunate Battle tended to quicken the March of the *Russians*, who for more than six Months had lingered on their March. On their entering the *Prussian* Territories, his Majesty published the following Declaration, in which the Principles of Moderation becoming so great a Prince need not be pointed out to the most inattentive Reader:

‘ It is sufficiently known, that the King of
‘ *Prussia*, after the Example of his glorious An-
‘ cestors, has, ever since his Accession to the
‘ Crown, laid it down as a Maxim, to seek the
‘ Friendship of the Imperial Court of *Russia*, and
‘ cultivate it by every Method. His *Prussian*
‘ Majesty

' Majesty hath had the Satisfaction to live, for several successive Years, in the strictest Harmony with the reigning Empress; and this happy Union would be still subsisting, if evil-minded Potentates had not broke it by their secret Machinations, and carried Things to such a Height, that the Ministers on both Sides have been recalled, and the Correspondence broken off.

' However melancholy these Circumstances might be for the King, his Majesty was nevertheless most attentive to prevent any Thing that might increase the Alienation of the *Russian* Court. He hath been particularly careful, during the Disturbances of the War, that now unhappily rages, to avoid whatever might involve him in a Difference with that Court, notwithstanding the great Grievances he hath to alledge against it, and that it was publicly known the Court of *Vienna* had at last drawn that of *Russia* into its destructive Views, and made it serve as an Instrument for favouring the Schemes of *Austria*.

' His Majesty hath given the whole World incontrovertible Proofs, that he was under an indispensable Necessity of having Recourse to the Measures he hath taken against the Courts of *Vienna* and *Saxony*, who forced him by their Conduct to take up Arms for his Defence; yet, even since Things have been brought to this Extremity, the King hath offered to lay down his Arms, if proper Securities should be granted to him. His Majesty hath not neglected to expose

' pose

‘ pose the Artifices by which the Imperial Court
 ‘ of *Russia* hath been drawn into Measures so op-
 ‘ posite to the Empress’s Sentiments; and which
 ‘ would excite the utmost Indignation of that
 ‘ great Princess, if the Truth could be placed be-
 ‘ fore her without Disguise. The King did more;
 ‘ he suggested to her Imperial Majesty sufficient
 ‘ Means, either to excuse her taking no Part in
 ‘ the present War, or to avoid, upon the justest
 ‘ Grounds, the Execution of those Engagements
 ‘ which the Court of *Vienna* claimed by a ma-
 ‘ nifest Abuse of Obligations, which they em-
 ‘ ployed to palliate unlawful Views.

‘ It wholly depended upon the Empress of
 ‘ *Russia* to extinguish the Flames of the War
 ‘ without unsheathing the Sword, by pursuing the
 ‘ Measures suggested by the King. This Conduct
 ‘ would have immortalised her Reign through-
 ‘ out all *Europe*; it would have gained her more
 ‘ lasting Glory, than can be acquired by the
 ‘ greatest Triumphs.

‘ The King finds with Regret, that all his Pre-
 ‘ caution and Care to maintain Peace with the
 ‘ *Russian* Empire are fruitless, and that the In-
 ‘ trigues of his Enemies have prevailed. His
 ‘ Majesty sees all the Considerations of Friendship
 ‘ and good Neighbourhood set aside by the Im-
 ‘ perial Court of *Russia*, as well as the Observance
 ‘ of its Engagements with his Majesty. He sees
 ‘ that Court marching its Troops through the
 ‘ Territories of a Sovereign Power, against the
 ‘ Inclination of that Power, and contrary to the
 ‘ Tenor of Treaties, in order to attack the King
 ‘ in

‘ in his Dominions, and thus taking Part in a
‘ War in which his Enemies have involved the
‘ the *Russian* Empire.

‘ In such Circumstances, the King hath no
‘ other Part to take, but to employ the Power
‘ which God hath intrusted to him, in defending
‘ himself, protecting his Subjects, and repelling
‘ every unjust Attack.

‘ His Majesty will never lose Sight of the Rules
‘ which are observed, even in the Midst of War,
‘ among civilised Nations. But if, contrary to all
‘ Hope and Expectation, these Rules should be
‘ violated by the Troops of *Russia*; if they com-
‘ mit, in the King’s Territories, Disorders and Ex-
‘ cesses disallowed by the Laws of Arms, his Ma-
‘ jesty must not be blamed, if he make Reprisals
‘ in *Saxony*; and if, instead of the good Order
‘ and rigorous Discipline which have hitherto
‘ been observed by his Army, avoiding all Sorts of
‘ Violence, he find himself forced, contrary to
‘ his Inclination, to suffer the Provinces and Sub-
‘ jects of *Saxony* to be treated in the same Man-
‘ ner as his own Territories shall be treated.

‘ As to the rest, the King will soon publish to
‘ the whole World the Futility of the Reasons
‘ alledged by the Imperial Court of *Russia* to
‘ justify its Aggression: And, as his Majesty is
‘ forced upon making his Defence, he has Room
‘ to hope with Confidence, that the Lord of
‘ Hosts will bless his righteous Arms; that he
‘ will disappoint the unjust Enterprises of his
‘ Enemies, and grant him his powerful Affis-
‘ tance to enable him to make Head against
‘ them.’

No

No Reply appeared to this Piece; but the *Russians* began Hostilities in the *Prussian* Dominions, and even committed unheard of Cruelties. This determined Marshal *Lebwald*, who commanded an Army of 30,000 Men, to attack the *Russians*, though more than double his Number; accordingly he put his Design in Execution, and the following Account was published in the *London* and *Berlin* Gazettes:

‘ The *Russian* Army, amounting to 80,000 regular Troops, had chosen a most advantageous Camp near *Norkitten*. It was composed of four Lines, each of which was defended by an Intrenchment with a numerous Artillery, and Batteries placed upon all the Eminences. Notwithstanding so great a Superiority, Marshal *Lebwald* determined to attack the Enemy with his Army, which hardly consisted of 30,000 Men. The Attack began at Five in the Morning, and was carried on with so much Vigour, that the *Prussians* intirely broke the whole first Line of the Enemy, and forced all their Batteries. The Prince of *Holstein-Gottorp*, Brother to the King of *Sweden*, at the Head of his Regiment of Dragoons, routed the Enemy’s Cavalry, and afterwards fell upon a Regiment of Grenadiers, which was cut to Pieces; but, when the *Prussians* came to the second Intrenchment, Marshal *Lebwald*, seeing that he could not attempt to carry it without exposing his whole Army, took the Resolution to retire, which he did in the best Manner, and without the Enemy’s daring to stir

' stir out of their Intrenchments to pursue them,
 ' The *Prussian* Army returned to its former
 ' Camp at *Velau*. The Loss of the *Prussians*
 ' does not exceed 2000, killed and wounded;
 ' which Loss however was immediately replaced
 ' by the disciplined Militia. The Loss of the
 ' Enemy must be near 14,000. General *Lapuchin*
 ' was wounded and taken Prisoner, with a
 ' Colonel of the *Russian* Artillery; but the former
 ' is sent back on his Parole. The *Prussian* Ar-
 ' my had, at first, made themselves Masters of
 ' above eighty Pieces of Cannon; but were after-
 ' wards obliged to abandon them with eleven of
 ' their own for Want of Carriages. The *Prus-*
 ' *sians* have lost no General or Officer of Distinc-
 ' tion. Lieutenant-general Count *Dohna* is the
 ' only one wounded. It is said there are three
 ' *Russian* Generals killed.'

After this Battle the *Russians* and *Prussians* con-
 tinued in their respective Camps for a consider-
 able Time; but at last, in the Month of *October*,
 the *Russians* made an unexpected Retreat, and
 with so much Precipitation, that the Troops sent
 after them could only pick up the Wounded.

Nothing material happened with Regard to
 the Army commanded by the King in Person;
 the following Stratagem, however, must not be
 omitted, as it will always remain a Monument
 of the Sagacity and good Conduct of General
Seydelitz.

' The combined Army was assembled near *Ei-*
 ' *senack*, and intrenched in the Defiles of the
 ' Mountains, to wait the Attack of the *Prussians*,

‘ who still continued near *Erfurth*; but in the
‘ mean Time the Commanders came to a Reso-
‘ lution of making an Attempt to carry off *Sey-*
‘ *delitz*’s Party, which was at *Gotha*, and con-
‘ sisted of about 1200 Men: For this Purpose
‘ they marched all Night with almost all their
‘ Cavalry, and twenty-three Companies of Gren-
‘ adiers, amounting in the Whole to between 7
‘ and 8000 Men, and arrived about Eight in the
‘ Morning; but *Seydelitz*, though surpris’d, made
‘ a good Retreat, not losing twenty Men. The
‘ Princes *Hildburghausen* and *Soubise*, and all the
‘ *French* Generals, came up to Court at Eleven
‘ o’Clock; the Infantry possessed themselves of
‘ the Town, and it was expected they would have
‘ remained here: But *Seydelitz*, perceiving a Fog
‘ to arise, determin’d to improve it; he therefore
‘ retired behind the Hills about a League off, to-
‘ wards *Erfurth*, where he caus’d 100 Dragoons
‘ to dismount, to represent Infantry, and divided
‘ the rest of the Troops into twenty-two small
‘ Bodies, which extended themselves very far,
‘ and, by the Favour of the Fog, appear’d like
‘ so many Squadrons. At One in the Afternoon
‘ he attack’d the *French* with his Hussars only;
‘ and News was immediately carried to the *French*
‘ Generals, that the whole *Prussian* Army was
‘ advancing; that they lay behind the Hills, and
‘ that they were extending towards the Left, in
‘ order to surround them; whereupon they made
‘ all possible Haste to retreat, and, after having
‘ march’d all Night, were oblig’d to return the
‘ Way they came, without having any Refresh-
‘ ment;

‘ment; so that in two Hours Time there was
 ‘not a *Frenchman* left. *M. de Seydelitz* pursued
 ‘them, made forty Prisoners, killed about the
 ‘same Number, took a great Deal of Baggage,
 ‘and was very near taking several General Offi-
 ‘cers, who had staid too long in the Town.
 ‘This Action, though of no great Consequence
 ‘in itself, does great Honour to the General.
 ‘The King, however, did not think proper to let
 ‘him remain at *Gotha* any longer. Accordingly
 ‘he returned on the 21st to *Erfurth*; and the
 ‘same Evening the Vanguard of the *French* Ar-
 ‘my again repossessed themselves of *Gotha*.’

After this there was no Action of any Consequence till the Twentieth of *October* 1757, when Fortune declared in Favour of the King of *Prussia*, in a very remarkable Manner; and perhaps it will be difficult to find in History a more signal Victory gained by so small a Number of Men. The Account of this Battle, as published by Authority, is as follows:

His Majesty immediately before the Battle, made a short Speech to his Troops nearly in these Words: ‘My dear Friends, the Hour is now
 ‘come, in which, all that is, and all that ought
 ‘to be dear to us, depends upon the Swords
 ‘which are now drawn for the Battle; Time
 ‘permits me to say but little, nor is there Occa-
 ‘sion to say much. You know that there is no
 ‘Labour, no Hunger or Cold, no Watching, and
 ‘no Danger that I have not shared with you hi-
 ‘therto, and you see me ready to lay down my
 ‘Life with you, and for you. All I ask is the
 ‘same

‘ same Pledge of Fidelity and Affection that I
 ‘ give ; and let me add, not as an Incitement to
 ‘ your Courage, but as a Testimony of my own
 ‘ Gratitude, that, from this Hour till we go into
 ‘ Quarters, your Pay shall be double.—Acquit
 ‘ yourselves like Men, and put your Confidence
 ‘ in God.’

‘ On the 24th of *October*, the King’s Army
 ‘ happened to be divided in several Corps, some of
 ‘ them at the Distance of twenty Leagues asun-
 ‘ der. Upon Advice that the Princes of *Saxe-*
 ‘ *Hildburghausen* and *Soubise* were marching up
 ‘ directly to Marshal *Keith*, who was then in
 ‘ *Leipsic* with seven Battalions, the King resolved
 ‘ that the Army should join again ; which was
 ‘ executed the 27th of *October*. The whole Ar-
 ‘ my remained at *Leipsic* the 28th and 29th ;
 ‘ and every body thought, that the Battle would
 ‘ be fought in the Plains of *Lutzen*. On the 30th,
 ‘ the King drew nigh that Place ; and, on the
 ‘ 31st, in going through *Weissenfels* and *Merse-*
 ‘ *burg*, 500 Men were made Prisoners of War.

‘ The Enemy had repassed the *Sala*, and burnt
 ‘ down the Bridges at *Weissenfels*, *Merseburg*, and
 ‘ *Halle* ; but they were soon repaired, and the
 ‘ whole Army, having passed the River through
 ‘ these three Towns, joined again the 3d of *No-*
 ‘ *vember* in the Evening over-against the Enemy.

‘ The King was going to engage them on the
 ‘ 4th, but deferred it, and the whole Day was
 ‘ spent in a Cannonade, to which our Cavalry, be-
 ‘ ing most advanced, were exposed, and by which
 ‘ the *French* killed them nine Men.

* I

‘ On

‘ On the 5th Intelligence was brought, at Nine
‘ o’Clock in the Morning, that the Enemy was
‘ every-where in Motion. We heard their Drums
‘ beating the March the whole Morning; and we
‘ could very plainly perceive, from our Camp, that
‘ their whole Infantry, which had drawn nearer
‘ upon the rising Grounds over-against us, was
‘ filing off towards their Right. No certain Judg-
‘ ment, however, could yet be formed of the
‘ Enemy’s real Design; and, as they were in Want
‘ of Bread, it was thought probable, that they
‘ intended to repass the *Unstrut*: But it was soon
‘ perceived, that their several Motions were con-
‘ tradictory to each other. At the same Time
‘ that some of their Infantry was filing off to-
‘ wards their Right, a large Body of Cavalry
‘ marched towards their Left; directing its March
‘ all along to the rising Grounds, with which our
‘ whole Camp, which lay in the Bottom between
‘ the Villages of *Rederow* and *Rosbach*, was sur-
‘ rounded, within the Reach of large Cannon.
‘ Soon after, that Cavalry was seen to halt, and
‘ afterwards to fall back to the Right. Some of
‘ this Corps remained, however, whilst the rest
‘ was marching back. About Two in the After-
‘ noon our Doubts were cleared up; and it plainly
‘ appeared, that the Enemy intended to attack us;
‘ and that their Dispositions were made with a
‘ View to surround us, and to open the Action
‘ by attacking us in the Rear. In Case we had
‘ been defeated, the Corps, posted over-against
‘ *Bederow*, was to have fallen upon our routed
‘ Troops, and to have prevented their retiring to

Merseburg, the only Retreat which would then have been left us.

The King took the Resolution to march up to the Enemy, and to attack them.

His Majesty had determined to make the Attack with one Wing only; and the Disposition of the Enemy made it necessary that it should be the left Wing. The very Instant the Battle was going to begin, his Majesty ordered the General, who commanded the right Wing, to decline it, to take a proper Position in Consequence thereof, and, above all, to prevent our being surrounded. All the Cavalry of our right Wing, except two or three Squadrons, had already marched to the Left, which was done at full Gallop; and, being arrived at the Place assigned them, they formed over-against that of the Enemy. Our Cavalry moved on immediately; the Enemy's advanced to meet them, and the Charge was very fierce, several Regiments of the *French* coming on with great Resolution. The Advantage, however, was entirely on our Side. The Enemy's Cavalry, being routed, were pursued, for a considerable Time, with the greatest Spirit. But having afterwards reached an Eminence, which gave them an Opportunity of rallying, our Cavalry fell upon them afresh, and gave them so thorough a Defeat, that they betook themselves to Flight in the utmost Disorder. This happened at Four in the Afternoon. Whilst the Cavalry charged, our Infantry opened themselves. The Enemy cannonaded them very briskly during this Interval,

' and did some Execution, but our Artillery was
 ' not behind-hand with them. This Cannonade
 ' having continued on both Sides a full Quarter
 ' of an Hour, without the least Intermiffion, the
 ' Fire of the Infantry began. The Enemy could
 ' not stand it, nor resist the Valour of our Foot,
 ' who gallantly marched up to their Batteries.
 ' These Batteries were carried one after another,
 ' and the Enemy was forced to give Way, which
 ' they did in great Confusion. As the left Wing
 ' advanced, the Right changed its Position; and,
 ' having soon met with a small rising Ground,
 ' they availed themselves of it, by planting sixteen
 ' Pieces of heavy Artillery on it. The Fire from
 ' thence was partly pointed at the Enemy's Right,
 ' to increase the Disorder there, and took their
 ' left Wing in Front, which was excessively gal-
 ' led thereby. At Five, the Victory was decided,
 ' the Cannon ceased, and the Enemy fled on all
 ' Sides. They were pursued as long as there was
 ' any Light to distinguish them by; and it may
 ' be said, that the Night alone was the Preserva-
 ' tion of this Army, which was so formidable in
 ' the Morning. They took the Benefit of the
 ' Darknefs to hurry on to *Freyburg*, and there to
 ' repafs the *Unstrut*, which they did in the Morn-
 ' ing of the 6th, after a whole Night's March.
 ' The King fet out early in the Morning to pur-
 ' fue them with all his Cavalry, supported by
 ' four Battalions of Grenadiers; the whole In-
 ' fantry following them in two Columns. The
 ' Enemy had passed the *Unstrut* at *Freyburg*, when
 ' we arrived on its Banks; and, as they had burnt
 ' the

the Bridge, it became necessary to make another, which, however, was soon done. The Cavalry passed first, but could not come up with the Enemy, till Five in the Evening, upon the Hills of *Eckersberg*. It was too late to force them there; and the King therefore thought proper to canton his Army in the nearest Villages, and to be satisfied with the Success our Hussars had, in taking near 300 Baggage Wagons, and every Thing in them. This so glorious Victory must be more agreeable to his Majesty than any one he has ever gained, as it was at the Price of so little Blood, our whole Loss not exceeding 500 Killed and Wounded. Among the former is General *Meincke*. His Royal Highness Prince *Henry*, and General *Zeidlitz*, are both slightly wounded.

If we consider the Disposition of both Armies, as to their Numbers, it must be acknowledged, that the Hand of Heaven has been on our Side. The Enemy boasted that they were 70,000 strong. I believe they were not quite so many: But, from the Ground which they covered, it may be inferred, that they were not less than 50,000 fighting Men. After the King had got together at *Leipsic* all the several Corps of his Army, he had 33 Battalions, and 43 Squadrons, leaving a Garrison of five Battalions at *Leipsic*. He marched with the rest to *Lutzen*; and having crossed the *Sala* at *Weissenfels*, *Merseburg*, and *Halle*, and left a Battalion in each of those three Places, the whole Army, which joined after this Passage, on the 3d of November,

‘ over-against the Enemy, consisted only in 25
 ‘ Battalions and 44 Squadrons. During the Bat-
 ‘ tle, the Regiment of *Winterfeld* covered the
 ‘ Baggage; so that the whole Weight of the Ac-
 ‘ tion fell upon the Cavalry, and 23 Battalions
 ‘ drawn up in two Lines; and even of this In-
 ‘ fantry there were but six Battalions that had Re-
 ‘ course to the Fire of their Musquetry, viz. four
 ‘ Battalions of Grenadiers, and the Regiment of
 ‘ *Old Brunswick*, which did Wonders. That Re-
 ‘ giment lost its Colonel, with about 100 Men
 ‘ killed and wounded.

‘ The Loss of the Enemy cannot yet be ascer-
 ‘ tained. It is supposed they left 3000 Men upon
 ‘ the Field of Battle. The Prisoners exceed 4000
 ‘ Men, and there is amongst them a great Num-
 ‘ ber of Officers and Generals. We took fifty
 ‘ Pieces of Cannon, and a great many Standards
 ‘ and Colours. We have this Day taken four
 ‘ more Pieces of large Cannon, and made 4 or
 ‘ 500 Prisoners.’

To this we shall add the following Extract of
 a Letter from an Officer in the Army of the Em-
 pire, dated from *Erfurth*, Nov. 7, 1757:

‘ At One in the Morning of the 30th past, we
 ‘ left our Quarters at *Stoffen*, and received Orders
 ‘ to repair to *Weissenfels*: The Regiment of *Varell*
 ‘ marched through the City, and over the Bridge,
 ‘ and was cantoned at *Petra*; two Regiments,
 ‘ viz. those of *Nassau* and *Deux Ponts*, and *Rech-*
 ‘ *man*’s of *Bavaria*, with two Companies of *French*
 ‘ Grenadiers, remained at *Weissenfels*.

‘ On the 31st, at Five in the Morning, the
 ‘ *Prussians*

‘ *Prussians* came and attacked the City: Upon
 ‘ this, the whole Army was ordered to assemble;
 ‘ but, Prince *Hildburghausen*’s Quarters being at
 ‘ Half a League’s Distance from the City, Prince
 ‘ *George* of *Darmstadt* commanded in his Ab-
 ‘ sence, and took every possible Method to make
 ‘ Resistance; but it was too late: They were ob-
 ‘ liged to retire, and that noble Bridge, which
 ‘ had cost above 100,000 Crowns, was burnt to
 ‘ secure our Retreat. The *Prussian* Artillery made
 ‘ a terrible Fire, whilst the two Regiments were
 ‘ passing the Bridge. The Regiment of *Deux*
 ‘ *Ponts* lost four Officers and 100 private Men,
 ‘ upon this Occasion: The Captains *Muncherode*
 ‘ and *Dames*, with two Lieutenants, were among
 ‘ the former. The Loss of *Rechman*’s Regiment
 ‘ amounted to 200 Men, of whom six were
 ‘ Officers. The whole Army continued before
 ‘ the Town, and the Field-marshal in his Quar-
 ‘ ters at *Bugerau*. In the Night 300 of the
 ‘ *Wurtzburg* Imperial Regiment were detached
 ‘ to the Place where the Bridge had been, in or-
 ‘ der to observe the Enemy.

‘ During the whole Night, a Noise was heard
 ‘ in the City, occasioned by the Strokes of Mal-
 ‘ lets; but it was not discovered till Break of
 ‘ Day, that two Houses had been turned into Bat-
 ‘ teries. As they were not yet finished, we easi-
 ‘ ly dismounted them with our six Pieces of Can-
 ‘ non, which were sent thither; and killed them
 ‘ four Soldiers, and one Workman.

‘ The First of *November*, the Fire from the
 ‘ Artillery continued on both Sides till Ten of

‘ the Clock, when we began to march towards
 ‘ *Merseburg*; the Baggage having gone before as
 ‘ far as *Camburg*, we were forced to lie on the
 ‘ Ground without Wood or Straw. In the mean
 ‘ While the *French* were reinforced by 20 Bat-
 ‘ talions and 18 Squadrons, commanded by the
 ‘ Duke *de Broglie*.

‘ The Third of *November*, we put ourselves in
 ‘ a Posture to wait the Enemy; at One in the
 ‘ Afternoon we retreated a League towards *Frey-*
 ‘ *burg*, where we halted; at Five we were drawn
 ‘ up in Order of Battle; and thus we advanced
 ‘ slowly towards the Enemy all Night. We
 ‘ were posted in a Wood on the Right, where we
 ‘ covered ourselves by felling Trees; and Bat-
 ‘ teries were placed by the *French* on the two
 ‘ Eminences at each End of the Wood. On the
 ‘ 4th we were in Presence of the Enemy, and
 ‘ cannonaded each other. The Enemy’s Caval-
 ‘ ry advanced, but were repulsed by ours, suf-
 ‘ fered by the Fire of our Artillery. The Ene-
 ‘ my’s Infantry then moved forwards in three
 ‘ Columns, but were also repulsed. On the 5th
 ‘ the Cannonading began very early in the Morn-
 ‘ ing on both Sides. The left Wing of the Ene-
 ‘ my extended as far as *Legen*, and their Right
 ‘ to *Schorta*; and our Army was posted in the
 ‘ Wood at *Waneroda*. At Noon, our Army, as
 ‘ well as the *French*, had Orders to form the Line
 ‘ of Battle, and to march out of the Intrench-
 ‘ ments which we had made. We advanced to-
 ‘ wards the Enemy, keeping a little, however, to
 ‘ the Left. The Enemy made a Feint of retir-
 ‘ ing,

ing, on which we redoubled our Pace, but we soon found what Kind of Retreat they were making. In order to deceive us the more effectually, they had sent some Squadrons towards *Merseburg*; but the rest of their Army was drawn up behind an Eminence which concealed them from us. It must be confessed, that we fell completely into the Snare. The first Line of the *French* and our Cavalry continued advancing; when all on a sudden our right Wing received a terrible Fire from the Enemy, which we returned briskly; but, as we had been obliged to advance in some Hurry, our Ranks were a little disordered, which made the Enemy's Fire fall the more heavy upon us. Our Cavalry fled the first upon full Gallop, but our Artillery supported us some Time longer; at last the *French* fled likewise; and, being then no longer able to resist the Enemy, the Rout became general. We have lost all our Baggage and Artillery, and at least 10,000 Men. We marched the whole Night, and, passing the River at *Freyburg*, arrived at *Eckersberg* at Six o'Clock in the Morning. At Two o'Clock in the Afternoon the Field-marshal and Prince *George* joined us. They had hardly set down to Dinner, but we perceived the Enemy at our Heels, who cannonaded us briskly; and, as our Army was not got together, nothing was left for us but to retreat. Having again marched all Night, we arrived at last at *Erfurth*, where we now are in Want of every Thing, though we are rather better off than before. It is now eight Days
since

‘ since our Men have had Bread ; they have lived
 ‘ upon Turnips and Radishes, which they dug
 ‘ out of the Earth.’

The following Letter from *Leipsic*, dated
Nov. 9, 1757, must not be omitted in the Me-
 moirs of this great Prince :

‘ It is unfortunately, but too certain, that the
 ‘ combined Army has been totally defeated and
 ‘ dispersed. One Part of it has fled by *Naum-*
 ‘ *berg*, the other by *Freyburg*. The Prince of
 ‘ *Dessau* pursues the one, and the King in Per-
 ‘ son the other. There have been brought to
 ‘ *Merseburg* above 5000 Prisoners, besides 300
 ‘ Officers. They are confined in the Churches.

‘ The Army of the Empire has lost sixty-four
 ‘ Pieces of Cannon, with Kettle-drums, Colours,
 ‘ and Standards, in great Number. General *Re-*
 ‘ *vel*, Brother to the Duke *de Broglie*, died Yester-
 ‘ day of his Wounds at *Merseburg*. This enor-
 ‘ mous Misfortune is attributed solely to the in-
 ‘ judicious Dispositions of the two Commanders ;
 ‘ and it is assured, that, for two Days, the Army
 ‘ had not had a Morsel of Bread. Three Hun-
 ‘ dred Waggon, with the heavy Baggage of the
 ‘ *French* Army, and a great Number of Mules,
 ‘ were taken Yesterday at *Eckersberg*. Posterity
 ‘ will never believe, that, at most, 18,000 *Prus-*
 ‘ *sians* could ruin an Army of above 60,000 Men.
 ‘ Last Night 300 Waggon came hither, loaded
 ‘ with wounded *French* and *Swiss*, who are in
 ‘ great Distress for Want of a sufficient Number
 ‘ of Surgeons. This Day we are informed from
 ‘ *Merseburg*, that the Number of Prisoners amount
 ‘ already

‘ already to 10,000. The Peasants of *Gotha* and
 ‘ *Thuringe* bring in Numbers of them, in Resent-
 ‘ ment of the bad Treatment they have met with
 ‘ from the *French*: They add further, that the
 ‘ Victors have taken in all 164 Pieces of Cannon.’

National Glory, Power, and Welfare, are sacred Trusts in the Hands of Particulars; which all who venture to accept, should hold themselves highly accountable for the rash or insufficient Discharge of. Dangerous and disgraceful Negligences or Omissions therein are no less culpable than active Errors or Misdoings, and are equally punishable for their Consequences. But, for the Judgment of a free People, it is ever safer to deviate from Prudence on the Side of Vigour, than on that of Caution. Valour commonly carries with it a prepossessionary Excuse, even for Actions of Temerity; while the bare Suspicion only of Fear instantly ingenders in the public Mind a Contempt, which speedily matures into obloquous Hatred.

Prudence is allowed to hold the first Rank among the cardinal Virtues: Yet, like every other, when indulged to Excess, it degenerates into a Vice. In the due Temperament and full Exertion of all the great Qualities of Mind and Heart together, the truly noble Character is with Propriety made to consist: But of such there are few Examples; nay, I may safely assert, there never was any Man otherwise than comparatively great: Absolute Perfection belongs not to human Nature. Nor are the social Virtues so harmoniously disposed, as to admit of equal Sway among one another:

another : They all aim at Dominion ; are partial in their Alliances ; and, by their single or congenial Predominancy, become peculiarly characteristic to Men. Thus Prudence and Justice essentially ornament civil Rule ; Valour and Fortitude the Military : And whoever impartially scrutinises the Records of Heroism, will find Hazard has ever been the genuine Parent of Glory. By the Degrees of Dangers encountered, and the Numbers of Difficulties surmounted in military Atchievements, through all Ages and in all Nations, the Measures of Merit and Reputation have been estimated. Over-caution, therefore, is a disgraceful Quality in the Leaders of Armies ; and, if admitted into their Councils, operates like Fear, which is certainly akin to, and traiterously betrays them into Debility, Danger, and Disgrace.

Had the Heroes of ancient or modern Nations trusted nothing to Fortune or Resolution, but scrupulously weighed every Enterprize in the Scale of rigid Prudence, before they ventured to put it in Execution, they never would have been so remarkably the Objects of our Admiration. Ardor and Intrepidity often led them into Perils, from which Fortitude and Valour were exerted to extricate them. Boldly to risque Danger is the true Mark of Heroism : Bravely to overcome it, the genuine Proof. Had *Epaminondas*, *Alexander*, *Cæsar*, *Edward III.* of *England*, his immortal Son, or our invincible *Henry V.* too much deliberated on their mighty Enterprises, they never could have acquired the Renown that has proved

proved so glorious to their Names and their Countries: Their Courage led them to encounter Difficulties, which their Magnanimity inspired them to conquer.

Of a like Stamp is the illustrious Genius of his present *Prussian* Majesty; and suitable to his exalted Character are those of the Generals who command under him. How has the vast *Russian* Army been kept at Bay by the brave Marshal *Lebward* for a whole Campaign; nay, once attacked successfully even in their Trenches by him, with a Force little exceeding a Quarter Part of their Numbers! while their august Monarch, assailed on all Sides by the most potent Enemies, preserves Equanimity of Mind to concert, and Vigour of Intrepidity to execute every Measure that is either necessary, or possible, for his Support. Surrounded, as he sees himself, by a cowardly Association of more than half the Powers of *Europe* to crush him, does he suffer the Pressure of Fortune or of Might to disanimate his princely Heart? Does he give Way in any Point to unworthy Apprehension, or suffer himself to listen to Terms of Accommodation, for Safety either to his Person or his People, that the Dignity of his Spirit must deem inglorious?

And have not these noble Sentiments, these true Characteristics of exalted Greatness, been crowned with Success? Has not the combined Army of *France* and the Empire been defeated by a Handful of *Prussians*? An Action, which deserves to be entered in the Records of Fame, and consigned over to Immortality.

A DE-

A DECLARATION of the MOTIVES which have obliged his Majesty the King of PRUSSIA to prevent the Designs of the Court of VIENNA. Berlin, 1756.

EVER since the Conclusion of the Peace of *Dresden*, the Court of *Vienna* has industriously employed itself in finding out Means to invalidate, or break it. To this End, her Measures, as well secret, as avowed, have been directed.

It is stipulated by the 8th Article of the Peace of *Breslau*, renewed by that of *Dresden*, 'That the Commerce of *Austria* and *Silesia* should remain upon the Foot on which it was in the Year 1739, before the War, until a new Regulation is agreed upon.'

The Court of *Vienna*, who respect the Faith of Treaties no otherwise, than as the Execution of them is enforced by Arms*, began, from the Year 1753, to lay a Duty of 30 per Cent. on all Merchandises manufactured in *Silesia*; and, in Spite of the Representations made by several *Prussian* Commissaries, sent at different Times, for that Purpose, to *Vienna*, scarce had they concluded the late Treaty of *Versailles*, but they raised this Duty to 60 per Cent.

Although this Proceeding is unfriendly, oppressive, and contrary to the Faith of Treaties; and though a Prince, more ambitious than the King, might find, in the Non-observance of a Treaty of Piece, guarantied by all the Powers of *Europe*, a Pretext for a lawful War; this Object, which becomes but a Trifle, when compared with the other Grievances, which subsist against the Court of *Vienna*, is passed lightly over.

To avoid all useless Declamations, it will be sufficient to bring to Light the vast Projects of the Court of *Vienna*, whose dangerous Designs discover themselves, as well as by their secret Negotiations, as by their present Conduct.

Scarce had the Empire returned into the new House of *Austria*, but those ambitious Projects were renewed, which the Emperor, *Ferdinand II*, would have executed, had there not been a Cardinal *Richelieu*, Prime Minister of *France*, and a *Gustavus Adolphus*, King of *Sweden*, both of them his Contemporaries, to oppose them.

In imposing Servitude on the Princes of *Germany*; establishing Despotism in the Empire; abolishing the Protestant Reli-

* The *Dutch* know how the Empress has executed the Barrier-Treaty.

gion, the Laws, the Government, and the Immunities, which that Republic of Princes and Sovereigns enjoy : The Court of *Vienna* found as Obstacles in their Way, after the Peace of *Aix-la-Chapelle*, *France*, Guarantee of the Peace of *Westphalia* ; *Prussia*, whom all Sorts of Motives obliged not to suffer such Enterprises ; and lastly, the Grand Signior, whose Diversions in *Hungary* might overturn the best concerted Measures.

These were so many Bulwarks, which it was necessary to undermine successively. The Court of *Vienna* judged it necessary to begin with *Prussia*, because, under Colour of reclaiming a Province, which they had yielded up to the King of *Prussia* by the Peace, they might divert the Eyes of the Public from those more dangerous Designs, which they intended to conceal.

For this Purpose the Treaty of *Petersburg* was concluded. The Court of *Vienna*, not content with a defensive Alliance, against which no Objection could be made, laid a Scheme to embroil the Court of *Berlin* with that of *Petersburg*, and to make a Treaty with the Empress of *Russia* against the *Ottoman Porte*.

Both these Projects succeeded. The Treaty against the *Porte* was concluded ; and, by sparing neither Impositions nor Calumnies, the *Austrian* Ministers brought about a Misunderstanding between the King and the Empress of *Russia* ; tho', in Reality, these two Courts had no Disputes to discuss. Their Plenipotentiaries were mutually recalled, in Order that, such troublesome Inspectors being removed, the *Austrian* Ministers might the more easily carry on their Impositions.

They armed *Russia*, and induced them to make all those warlike Demonstrations on the Frontiers of *Prussia*, which we have seen renewed every Year, in the Hopes that Chance might furnish an Occasion of Rupture between the two Powers.

It was wished for at *Vienna*, where they flattered themselves, that they should only appear in that War, as Auxiliaries of the Empress of *Russia*. The Hopes of the *Austrian* Ministers might have been easily accomplished ; for there is but one Step from Preparations to Hostilities ; and War would have been kindled, if the King had not, by a steady and moderate Conduct, carefully avoided every Occasion, which might embroil him with the Court of *Russia* ; as one removes from a Fire, they mean to extinguish all combustible Matters, which would serve only to increase it.

Things were in this Situation, when the Affairs of *America* began

began to disturb the Tranquillity of *Europe*. A general War answered the Purpose of the Court of *Vienna*, as it was necessary, that the great Powers should be taken up with their own Interests, in Order that she might bring her Designs to a happy Conclusion.

The Views of the Court of *Vienna* were unknown at *London*. The King of *England*, being engaged in a War with *France*, demanded of the Empress-Queen the Succours, which he thought he had a Right to expect from her good Faith and her Gratitude. He was persuaded, that, after having lavished his Treasures and his Troops, after having sacrificed the Interests of his Kingdoms, and even exposed his sacred Person, to reinstate that Princess in the Possession of the Inheritance of her Fathers, her Gratitude would be proportionable to the Service he had done her.

Great, therefore, must have been his Surprise, when he understood, that that Princess would not hear of furnishing any Succours, unless *England* would enter into the Plot, which she had formed against the King's Dominions and Possessions.

The King of *England*, whose Sentiments are too noble, and too generous, to adopt Schemes, which were incompatible with his good Faith, rejected all the Propositions which were made to him.—From that Time, he took Measures with the King, with whom he is united by the Ties of Blood; and these two Princes, in Order to avert the Storm, which threatened *Germany*, made the Convention of Neutrality signed at *London*.

The Tranquillity of *Germany* was too incompatible with the Designs of the Court of *Vienna*, for them to neglect any Method of frustrating the Measures taken for the Maintenance of it, by those Princes, who had the Good of their Country at Heart. Intrigues were immediately renewed at *Petersburg* with redoubled Application, and the *Austrian* Ministers there formed a Plan tending to dismember all the King's Possessions.

But this was not enough.—It was necessary also to put *France* out of the Question, in Order to have their Hands intirely at Liberty in *Germany*; and this gave Rise to the Treaty of *Versailles*.

The King does not impute offensive Views to the Court of *France*, in the Conclusion of this Alliance. His Majesty does Justice to the Purity of the most Christian King's Intentions; but he is sorry he cannot say the same of the Court of *Vienna*, whose Conduct, since the Signing of that Treaty, has but too clearly proved the Contrary.

From

From that Time Intrigues were redoubled in *France*; and as the End proposed at *Vienna* tended to nothing less, than insensibly to bring on a Rupture between *France* and *Prussia*; no Kind of sinister Methods, no malicious Insinuations, no Devices, nor fallacious Subterfuges were spared, in Order to attain it.

In so critical a Juncture as this, when the Court of *Vienna* was at Work all over *Europe*, in stirring up Enemies against the King, in calumniating his Proceedings, and in giving bad Interpretations to the most innocent Things;—when they were endeavouring to dazzle, to seduce, and to lull asleep, the several Powers, according as they judged it useful to their Designs;—when offensive Measures are taken against the King;—when the Court of *Vienna* are amassing warlike Stores and Provisions in *Moravia* and *Bohemia*; making powerful Armaments; and forming Camps of 80,000 men in their Dominions;—when Lines of *Hungarians* and *Croatians* are posted along the Frontiers of *Silesia*; and Camps are marking out on the King's Limits;—when Peace resembles War, whilst, at the same Time, the *Prussian* Troops were quiet, and there is not a single Tent pitched:—The King thought, that it was Time to break Silence.

His Majesty ordered M. *Klinggrafe*, his Plenipotentiary Minister at the Imperial Court, to demand of the Empress-Queen, whether all those great Preparations of War, which were making on the Frontiers of *Silesia*, were designed against the King, or what were the Intentions of her Imperial Majesty?—The Empress-Queen answered in express Terms: 'That, in the present Juncture, she had found it necessary to make Armaments, as well for her own Defence, as for that of her Allies, and which did not tend to the Prejudice of any body.'

So vague an Answer, in so critical a Minute, required a more precise Explanation. Wherefore M. *Klinggrafe* received fresh Orders; and represented to the Empress: That, after the King had dissembled as long as he thought consistent with his Safety and his Glory, the bad Designs which were imputed to the Empress would not suffer him longer to disguise any Thing; that he had Orders to inform her, That the King was acquainted with the offensive Projects, which the two Courts had formed at *Petersburg*; that he knew, they had engaged to attack him together unexpectedly; the Empress-Queen with 80,000; the Empress of *Russia* with 120,000 Men;

Men; that this Design, which was to have been put in Execution in the Spring of the Year, was deferred till next Spring; on Account of the *Russian* Troops wanting Recruits; their Fleets, Mariners; and *Livonia*, Corn to support them; that the King made the Empress Arbiter of Peace or War; that, if she desired Peace, he required of her a clear and formal Declaration, consisting of a positive Assurance, that she had no Intention to attack the King, either this Year or the next; but that he should look upon any ambiguous Answer, as a Declaration of War; and that he called Heaven to Witness, that the Empress alone would be guilty of the innocent Blood that should be spilt, and of the unhappy Consequences of War.

To so just and equitable a Demand was given an Answer, still more haughty, and less satisfactory, than the former; the Purport whereof is sufficient to convince the Public of the ill Intentions of the Court of *Vienna*.

This Answer contains in so many Words: — ‘ That his Majesty, the King of *Prussia*, had already been employed for some Time in all Kinds of the most considerable Preparations of War, and the most disquieting with Regard to the public Tranquillity, when, on the 26th of last Month, that Prince had thought fit to order Explanations to be demanded of her Majesty, the Empress-Queen, upon the military Dispositions which were making in her Dominions, and which had not been resolved upon till after all the Preparations which his *Prussian* Majesty had already made.

That these Facts were known to all *Europe*;

That her Majesty, the Empress-Queen, might, therefore, have declined giving Explanations upon Subjects which did require them; that, however, she had been pleased to do it, and to declare with her own Mouth to M. *Klinggrafe*, in the Audience she granted him on the 26th of *July*:

That the critical State of public Affairs made her look upon the Measures, which she was taking, as necessary for her Safety and that of her Allies; and that, in other Respects, they did not tend to the Prejudice of any one;

That her Majesty, the Empress-Queen, had undoubtedly a Right to form what Judgment she pleased, on the Circumstances of the Times; and that it belonged, likewise, to none but herself to estimate her Dangers;

That, besides, her Declaration was so clear, that she could never have imagined, that it could be thought otherwise;

That,

That, being accustomed to receive, as well as to practise, the Attentions which Sovereigns owe to each other; she could not hear, without Astonishment and the justest Sensibility, the Contents of the Memorial, presented by M. *Klinggrafe*, the 20th Instant, an Account of which had been laid before her;

That this Memorial was such, both as to the Matter and the Expressions, that her Majesty, the Empress-Queen, would find herself under a Necessity of transgressing the Bounds of that Moderation, which she had prescribed to herself, were she to answer the Whole of its Contents. But yet, that, in Answer to it, she was pleased, that M. *Klinggrafe* should be further acquainted:

That the Informations, which had been given to his *Prussian* Majesty, of an offensive Alliance against him, between her Majesty the Empress-Queen, and her Majesty the Empress of *Russia*, as also all the Circumstances and pretended Stipulations of the said Alliance, were absolutely false and forged; and that no such Treaty against his *Prussian* Majesty did exist, or ever had existed;

That this Declaration would enable all *Europe* to judge, of what Weight and Quality the dreadful Events are, which M. *Klinggrafe's* Memorial announces; and let them see, that, in all Events, they can never be imputed to her Majesty the Empress-Queen.

Such is the second Answer of the Court of *Vienna*.—A short Recapitulation will shew the Insufficiency and Incongruity of it.

The Facts, which that Court would have to be looked upon as known to all *Europe*, are so different from what they declare them to be, that this Article must be further cleared up.—Upon the *Russian* Armaments in the Month of *June*, the King caused four Regiments to pass into *Pomerania*; and his Majesty gave Orders, that his Fortresses should be put into a State of Defence; and this is what gave so great Umbrage to the Court of *Vienna*, that an Army of above 80,000 Men was ordered to assemble in *Bohemia* and *Moravia*.—If the Empress had detached Troops out of *Bohemia* into *Tuscany*, would the King have had Room for Apprehensions for *Silesia*, and for assembling a numerous Army there? It is plain then, that the March of these four Regiments for *Pomerania* only served the Court of *Vienna* as a Pretext to palliate her ill Intentions. Upon the News, that the *Austrian* Army was assembled in

Bohemia, the King ordered three Regiments of Foot, which had been in Quarters in *Westphalia*, towards *Halberstadt*; and, to avoid every Thing that could give Umbrage to the Court of *Vienna*, he did not send a single Regiment into *Silesia*; the Troops remaining quiet in their Garrisons, without even Horses, and the other Necessaries for an Army which is to encamp, or which has Designs of Invasion. But the Court of *Vienna*, continuing, on one Hand, to hold the Language of Peace; and, on the other to take the most serious Measures for War; not content with all these Demonstrations, caused another Camp to be marked out, near a Town named *Hotzenplotz*, situated on a Spot, belonging indeed to them, but which lies directly between the Fortresses of *Neisse* and *Cosel*; and moreover, her Army in *Bohemia* is preparing to occupy the Camp of *Jaromirs*, within four Miles of *Silesia*. Upon all these Advices the King thought it Time to make the Dispositions which his Safety and his Dignity required of him, and he gave Orders for his Army to provide themselves with Horses, and to be in Readiness to march, that he might not lie at the Discretion of a Court so well-intentioned to his Interests as that of *Vienna*. If his Majesty had any formed Design against the Empress, he might, with Ease, have put it in Execution two Months sooner, without giving her Time to assemble such strong Armies. But the King was negotiating, whilst his Enemies were arming. He has done no more than follow the Measures of the *Austrians*; so that this Article, which the Court of *Vienna* lays so much Stress upon, serves only to set their ill Designs in a full Light.

Another Passage of their Answer which is equally inconclusive, is, where Mention is made of that so clear Declaration which was given to M. *Klinggrafe*.—This Declaration, tho' called so clear, still remains unintelligible. Who are the Allies of the Empress, that are threatened with War? Is it the Court of *France*? Or that of *Russia*? Really, one must be strangely blinded, to attribute to the King a Design of attacking either of those Courts: And such an Enterprize would surely require something more than four Regiments being sent into *Pomerania*. The Court of *Vienna* say, that they do not mean to attack any body; might they not as easily have said, that they would not attack the King of *Prussia*, by Name?

M. *Klinggrafe*'s Memorial, the Subject-matter of which the Court of *Vienna* complains of, could not have appeared dis-

agreeable, but to a Court which has no Mind to give their Neighbour Assurances of the Purity of their Intentions.

In Fine, the Article on which the Court of *Vienna* insists the most in this Answer, is her Alliance with *Russia*, the Stipulations of which, as they say, are absolutely false and forged. It is easy for the *Austrian* Ministers to deny this Convention; but, besides the Facts that are published relating to it, there are Circumstances which seem sufficiently to indicate, at least, a Concert.—In the Beginning of *June*, the *Russian* Troops approached the Frontiers of *Prussia*.—An Army of 70,000 Men was formed in *Livonia*, at the same Time that they were preparing at *Vienna* to assemble a strong Army in *Bohemia*, which was to appear there under the Name of an Army of Observation.—Towards the Middle of that Month, the *Russian* Troops received Orders to return into their Quarters, and the *Austrian* Camps were put off 'till next Year.—Notwithstanding all these Suspicions and Indications, the King would have been glad to hear from the Court of *Vienna*, that they deny Projects which would do no Honour to their Moderation; if they had vouchsafed to add a Word of Answer to the Demand which had been made them.—The Point was, to give Assurances that they would not attack the King, either this Year or the next. This was the most essential Article of *M. Klinggrafe's* Memorial; and it is precisely to this, that no Manner of Answer is given. Does not this Silence sufficiently shew what the Designs of the Court of *Vienna* tend to? And, indeed, the Contradiction between their Words and their Actions is but too visible.—Let pacific Language on the one Hand, and numerous Armies on the Frontiers of *Silesia* on the other; let a pretended Aversion to War; and, at the same Time, a Refusal of those positive Assurances the King thought he had a Right to demand, be considered; and then let it be asked, which of the two wishes for War, the Power whose Armies are encamped on his Neighbour's Frontiers, or that whose Troops are quiet in their Quarters?

It is plain, then, by this haughty and disdainful Answer, that the Court of *Vienna*, far from desiring Peace, breathe nothing but War; and propose, by continual Artifices and Haughtiness, to drive the King into it, in Order to have a Pretext for reclaiming the Assistance of their Allies; but it is not to be imagined, that those Allies have promised Succours, to authorize the Injustice of such Proceedings, and to hinder the King from preventing Designs which are but too evident;

since, by refusing the Assurances which the King demanded, they shew plainly enough, that they are resolved to disturb the Peace and Tranquillity which *Germany* has hitherto enjoyed.

Altho' this Answer leaves no further Doubt about the Designs of the Empress-Queen; and altho' it lays the King under the Necessity of taking the only Part which is consistent with his Honour and Glory; his Majesty has been pleased still to make one last Attempt to shake the Inflexibility of the Court of *Vienna*: And, in taking the necessary Measures for his Security, thought he ought not to neglect the only Means of preserving Peace.—It is with this View, that M. *Klinggrafe* has had Orders to declare a third Time, that, if the Empress would yet actually give a positive Assurance, that she would not attack the King, by Name, either this Year or the next; in that Case, his Majesty would directly withdraw his Troops, and would restore Things to the State wherein they ought to be.—But, this last Step having been as fruitless as the former ones; his Majesty flatters himself, that, after having exhausted all that could be expected from his Moderation, all *Europe* will render him the Justice which is his due; and will be convinced, that it is not the King, but the Court of *Vienna*, that would have War.

If the Empress sincerely desired Peace, as she would have it believed, why did she not explain herself in clear Terms, and in a formal Manner, when it was left to her Option?—But an Answer which is equivocal, and susceptible of any Interpretation; and a constant Refusal to give the only Explanation that could satisfy the King, are, properly speaking, Nothing but a tacit Avowal of the dangerous Projects of which she is accused.—This Conduct, on the Part of the House of *Austria*, gives the King no Certainty for the future.—On the contrary, his Majesty, who has closely attended to the Conduct of that Court in all their Negotiations, is well acquainted with their Practices, and with the Insinuations which they throw out to all the Princes of *Europe*, where they are actually at Work to form Leagues against *Prussia*.—It is the Knowledge of these pernicious Designs which puts the King under the Necessity of preventing them.

It is certain, that the King does commence Hostilities.—But as this Term has been frequently confounded with Aggression; and, as the Court of *Vienna* is always attentive and ready to misrepresent the Proceedings of *Prussia*; it is thought
 2 necessary

necessary to distinguish the Meaning of these Words. By Aggression is understood every act which is diametrically opposite to the Sense of a Treaty of Peace. An offensive League:—The stirring up of Enemies, and prompting them to make War upon another Power:—Designs of invading another Prince's Dominions: A sudden Irruption:—All these different Circumstances are so many Aggressions; altho' the last only can be properly called an Hostility.

Whoever prevents these Aggressions may commit Hostilities, but is not the Aggressor.—In the Succession War, when the Troops of *Savoy* were in the *French* Army in *Lombardy*, the Duke of *Savoy* made a Treaty with the Emperor against *France*:—The *French* disarmed these Troops, and carried the War into *Piedmont*:—It was, therefore, the Duke of *Savoy* who was the Aggressor; and the *French* who committed the first Hostilities.—The League of *Cambray* was an Aggression:—If the *Venetians* had then prevented their Enemies, they would have committed the first Hostilities; but they would not have been the Aggressors.

Since, then, the Court of *Vienna* will break thro' Treaties, guarantied by all the Powers of *Europe*:—Since their Ambition wantonly overturns the most sacred Bars to the Avarice of Mankind:—And since they want to open to themselves a Way to Despotism over the *German* Empire;—And their vast Designs aim at nothing less than to overthrow that Republic of Princes which it is the Duty of Emperors to support:—The King has resolved generously to oppose the Enemies of his Country, and to prevent the fatal Consequences of this wicked Project.

His Majesty declares that the Liberties of the *Germanic* Body shall not be buried but in the same Grave with *Prussia*.—He calls Heaven to witness, that, having, to no Purpose, employed the most proper Means to preserve his own Dominions, and all *Germany*, from the Calamities of War, with which they were threatened; he is forced to take up Arms, to dissipate a Conspiracy formed against his Possessions and his Crown; after having tried every Method of Reconciliation, even so far as to leave the Empress Arbiter of Peace or War.

If his Majesty departs from his usual Moderation, it is only because it ceases to be a Virtue, when his Honour, his Independency, his Country, and his Crown, are at Stake.

A MEMORIAL presented to their High Mightinesses the STATES-GENERAL, by his Majesty the King of POLAND's Resident at the Hague, concerning the Prussian Invasion into the Electorate of Saxony.

High and Mighty Lords,

THE Invasion of the Electorate of *Saxony*, by the *Prussian* Troops, is one of those Attacks against the Law of Nations, which, from the great Respect due to it, demands the Assistance of every Power interested in the Preservation of its own Liberty and Independency.

The King, my august Master, has seen his hereditary Dominions invaded in a Time of the profoundest Peace; altho' his Majesty avoided with the greatest Care every Measure that might possibly give the least Umbrage to his Neighbours.

From the first Glimpse of a Misunderstanding between the Courts of *Vienna* and *Berlin*, his Majesty expressly enjoined his Ministers at all the Courts of *Europe* to declare, that it was his firm Resolution, in the present Conjuncture of Affairs, to observe the strictest Neutrality.

A plain Recapitulation of the Facts alone will be sufficient to demonstrate to your High Mightinesses the Outrages that have been committed in the hereditary Dominions of the King, and how much it imports all the Powers of *Europe* to stop a Torrent, by which even they themselves may be carried headlong.

From the Account I gave the King, my Master, of the first Impressions which the King of *Prussia's* hostile Entry into the Electorate of *Saxony* had made upon the People in your High Mightinesses Dominions, his Majesty became highly sensible of that ancient and constant Friendship which has subsisted between him and your Republic.

To represent to you, High and Mighty Lords, a State, free, tranquil, and neuter, invaded by an Enemy who disguises himself under a Mask of Friendship, who, without alledging the least Complaint, or any Pretension whatsoever, but founding himself solely on his Conveniency, makes himself Master, by armed Force, of all the Towns, and even of the Capital; dismantles Places, such as *Wittemberg*; fortifies others, such as *Torgau*; this is but a feeble Sketch of the Oppressions under which the faithful Subjects of his Majesty groan; the Burghers dis-

disarmed, the Magistrates carried off to serve as Hostages for the unjust and enormous Contributions of Provisions and Forage, the public Coffers seized, the Revenues of the Electorate confiscated, the Arsenals of *Dresden*, of *Leipsic*, of *Weissenfels*, and of *Zeitz* broke open, the Artillery and the Arms plundered and transported to *Magdeburg*; all these Proceedings were nothing but Preliminaries to the unheard-of Treatment which was reserved for a Queen, whose Virtues ought to have commanded Respect even from her Enemies. It is from the sacred Hands of that august Princess, that the Archives of the State were forced away by Menaces and Violence, notwithstanding the security which her Majesty might promise herself under the Protection of all Laws, human and divine, and notwithstanding the reiterated Assurances given to her in the Name of the King of *Prussia*, that not only her Person and Residence should be absolutely safe, but that even the *Prussian* Garrison should be under her Orders.

This august and tender Mother of her faithful Subjects, who, to make a Sacrifice of herself to the Happiness of the *Saxons*, had remained at *Dresden*, expected in the Midst of Tumult to govern in Security the States of her august Consort, who, prompted by Cares equally important, had hastened away to head his Army, to defend his injured Honour, and give to the Zeal and Love of his People what they had Ground to expect from the Valour and Firmness of so magnanimous a Prince. This Princess has seen the Activity of the Privy Council abolished, and, instead of the lawful Government, an arbitrary Directory substituted, which acknowledges no other Law but its own Will.

Such are, High and Mighty Lords, the first Exploits of a Prince, who declares that he undertakes the War solely to defend the Liberty of the *Germanic* Body, and to protect the Protestant Religion, to which he gives a Stroke the more dreadful, as he begins with Crushing that very State to which that Religion owes its Establishment, and the Preservation of its most valuable Rights, when, at the same Time, he breaks through the most respectable Laws, which constitute the Union of the *Germanic* Body, under the Pretext of a Defence, of which the Empire at present stands in no Need, except against himself.

A solemn Treaty of Neutrality, which his Majesty offered, may every Security, that was compatible with his Sovereignty, were not sufficient to stop the Projects formed to invade and

crush *Saxony*. The King, retired within his Camp, could have no Occasion for any other Argument but his own Honour, and the Affection of his People, for inducing him to reject (as indeed they deserved) the unprecedented Proposals, which had been made to him, *To yield up the Command of his Army, and the Government of his Dominions, to the King of Prussia, during the present War.*

The Cause of *Saxony* is a common Cause to all the Powers of *Europe*, as her Fate foretels them what they must expect to undergo, when the Law of Nations, and the Faith of Treaties, are no more to be respected.

Your High Mightinesses will see by the annexed Copy of the Declaration, which the King has caused to be published in his Camp, that the King of *Prussia*, while he protests not to have entered *Saxony* but as a Friend, insists on no less than the intire Sacrifice of that Electorate; that these enormous Pretensions have obliged his Majesty to declare to that Prince, that he is resolved to defend his just Cause to the last Drop of his Blood, rather than accept of Conditions so infamous and so injurious to his Glory.

By the second annexed Copy, your High Mightinesses will observe, that the so stiled *Prussian* Directory, in the Declaration of Motives, published under the Nose of a Prince to whom Friendship is pretended, think it superfluous to alledge even any Pretext, to colour the Usurpation of his Majesty's Territories and Revenues.

In these Circumstances the King promises himself, that all States to whom Honour is dear, and in particular your High Mightinesses, who in all Times have been so jealous of your Liberty and Independency, will give his Majesty, by employing their good Offices, and by other more efficacious Means, those Succours which every State, for its own Interest, owes to another that is unjustly oppressed, even although not bound by any Treaty.

Signed,

At the *Hague*,
Sept. 29, 1756.

KAUDERBACH,

To this MEMORIAL, M. de Hellen, his PRUSSIAN Majesty's Minister at the Hague, presented the following Answer to their High Mightinesses.

THE King, my Master, could not but be very sensibly affected to hear of the Efforts made by the *Saxon* Resident, in a Memorial presented on the 29th of last Month, to prepossess your High Mightinesses against the Step which his Majesty has been obliged to take with Regard to the Court of *Dresden*; by representing it in false Colours, and by artfully exaggerating every Circumstance of what has passed upon that Occasion. His Majesty, who has ever been solicitous of preserving the Friendship and Confidence of your High Mightinesses, and of leaving you no Doubt with Regard to the Justice of his Actions; has given me express Orders, not to lose a Moment in obviating the bad Impressions which it has been endeavoured to give you; and, for this Purpose, to lay, briefly, before you, the just Motives, which have directed all his Majesty's Steps in this Affair; till such Time, as he shall have Leisure to unveil to all *Europe* the equally unjust and dangerous Conduct of the Court of *Saxony* towards him.

That Court must, with an ill Grace, urge against the King the respectable Laws of Nations, which they themselves have been the first to violate towards his Majesty. The Public is already in Part, and shall be, more fully, apprised, of the dangerous Designs, which the Court of *Vienna* has formed against the King, my Master; and which tend to nothing less, than the Dispossessing him of *Silesia*, and even the Destruction of his whole Power. The Court of *Saxony* has adopted every Part of this Plan; but, by Consent of the principal Parties, they have been allowed this Reservation, that *Saxony* should not appear in it, till the King's Forces should be so weakened, or divided, that they might then pull off the Mask with Impunity. That Court has even gone so far, as to negotiate with the Court of *Vienna* an Eventual Partition of his Majesty's Dominions; and to stipulate, for their Share, the Duchies of *Magdeburg* and *Crossen*, with the Circles of *Zullichau*, *Cottbus*, and *Schwibus*.

Until an Opportunity should offer of executing these vast Projects, the *Saxon* Ministers have played off, in all the Courts of *Europe*, every Engine of unwarrantable Politics, in Order to prepare the Way to the Execution of their Plan. They
have

have endeavoured to give an odious Turn to all the King's most innocent Actions; and have spared neither malicious Insinuations, nor even the most atrocious Calumnies, in Order to alienate all the World from his Majesty, and to raise up Enemies against him every-where. These are Facts, which shall soon be laid before the Public, with the most authentic Proofs.

The great Preparations of the Court of *Vienna*, joined to other Appearances, which betrayed the approaching Execution of that Court's vast Designs, having obliged his Majesty to prevent them; he was well informed, that the Court of *Saxony* intended to let its Troops freely pass, and afterwards to wait Events, in Order to avail themselves of them, either by joining his Enemies, or by making a Diversion in his Dominions. It can now be proved, that this Intelligence, which is in other Things so conformable to the known System of the Court of *Saxony*, was not destitute of Foundation.

Such being the Dispositions of that Court, and his Majesty seeing himself threatened on all Sides by the Court of *Vienna* and its Allies; he could not avoid having Recourse to the only Means, which were left him, to prevent inevitable Ruin, by putting it out of the Power of the Court of *Saxony*, till a future Peace, to increase the Number of his Enemies. All Laws, both divine and human, and the Court of *Dresden's* own Conduct, authorise such a Step; and the whole impartial World must acknowledge, that his Majesty could not abandon himself to the Discretion of a secret Enemy, who was the more dangerous, by his waiting for the first favourable Opportunity to strike a fatal Blow in the Heart of his Dominions, when naked and defenceless.

Such pressing Circumstances; the Experience of past Times; and the Way of thinking peculiar to the *Saxon* Ministry; did not permit the King to trust to Proposals of a Neutrality, which would undoubtedly have been evaded, as soon as it could be done with any Security; and which, besides, was perfectly conformable to the dangerous System of an apparent Neutrality, adopted by the Court of *Saxony*, with the secret Consent of that of *Vienna*.

All the Measures, which his Majesty has pursued in *Saxony*, and which they endeavour to represent in such odious Colours, are but the necessary Consequences of the first Resolution, which he was forced to take, for his own Preservation; and he has done nothing but deprived the Court of *Saxony* of the Means of
hurting

hurting him. This, however, has been done with all the Moderation, which the Circumstances could admit of. The Country enjoys all the Security, and all the Tranquillity, it could expect in the very Midst of Peace; the King's Troops observe the most exact Discipline; and there are no more of them left in *Saxony*, than what are necessary to observe the Camp of his *Polish* Majesty. All the Respect is shewn to her Majesty the Queen of *Poland*, which is due to her Rank; and it was only by the most suitable Representations, that she was prevailed upon to suffer some Papers to be taken out of the State-Paper Office at *Dresden*, (without the other Archives being touched) of which the King already had Copies, and thought it necessary, in Order to ascertain the dangerous Designs of the *Saxon* Ministers against him, to secure the Originals, the Existence and Reality of which might otherwise have been denied.

The King is extremely sorry, that he has been forced to take Steps so disagreeable to his Majesty the King of *Poland*. The Esteem and personal Friendship of his Majesty for that Prince are still the same; but he could not sacrifice to those Sentiments the Safety of all his Dominions; and it is to the pernicious Counsels of ill-intentioned Persons, to whom his *Polish* Majesty gives himself up with too much Confidence, and without Reserve, and to them only, that he must impute his Misfortunes.

In his Majesty's present critical Situation, he could listen to no other Consideration, but that essential Duty, which binds him to the Happiness of his People. Every Man has a Right to prevent the Mischief with which he is threatened, and to retort it upon its Author. Neither the Constitution nor the Laws of the Empire can obstruct the Exertion of a Right, so superior to all others, as that of Self-Preservation and Self-Defence; especially when the Depositary of those Laws is so closely united to the Enemy, as manifestly to abuse his Power in her Favour.

The Union of the *Germanic* Body can have nothing to fear from a Prince, who is so greatly concerned in its Preservation; and all those who have the same Interest as his Majesty, to support the Liberties of *Germany*, and the Protestant Cause, must wish Success to his Arms; since it is certain, that the Oppression of one of the most powerful Princes of the *Germanic* Body, and of the Protestant Communion, would necessarily be followed with the total Destruction of the one and the

the other: Whereas that Country, which boasts of having given Birth to the Protestant Religion, would be but a weak Bulwark for its Security, whilst it is already but too much affected by the Direction of Affairs relating to its Interest at the Diet of the Empire, being in the Hands of a Prince of another Communion.

This being the true State of the present Crisis, the King, my Master, promises himself, from your High Mightinesses Friendship and superior Wisdom, that you will acknowledge the Justice of the Measures, which his Majesty has been forced to take; and that, instead of listening to the malicious Insinuations of his Enemies, you will rather use your good Offices towards inspiring Moderation into those Powers, who seem to have sworn Ruin to a Country, the Fate whereof ought not to be indifferent to your Republic.

Hague, October 15, 1756.

His PRUSSIAN Majesty's Answer to the Imperial Decree of Commission, at the Diet of RATISBON; and to that of the AULIC Council of the Empire.

HIS Majesty the King of *Prussia* could not, without the greatest Surprize and Indignation, hear that the Commissaries of his Imperial Majesty, at the illustrious Diet of *Ratisbon*, had, on the 20th of *September* last, presented to the Dictature a Commissorial Decree of the Emperor, founded upon the Conclusions of the Aulic Council of the Empire, and conceived in very harsh Terms, upon the Entrance of the *Prussian* Troops into the Electorate of *Saxony*, and the other Measures which his Majesty found absolutely necessary to be pursued, in Order to put himself in a Posture of Defence, and defeat the dangerous Designs which, for several Years, the Empress-Queen of *Hungary* and *Bohemia* has been forming against him, and which were on the very Point of being put in Execution. A cursory Reading of this Decree is sufficient to convince every one, that its principal Object is to incite all the other Members of the Empire to take up Arms against the King of *Prussia*; and its Intention that of obliging them to make a common Cause against him. They usurp to themselves a Right of recalling all his Troops, and of discharging them from their Oath of Fidelity.

Their Animosity is carried to such a Height, that they
would

would pass Sentence upon the King of *Prussia* himself, as a Prince who has been guilty of the greatest Crimes; and, in some Measure, would have him declared an Enemy to the Empire.

However cruel and unparalleled such a Proceeding may be, the King cannot reproach himself with having given the least Occasion for it. The Public has already been sufficiently informed of the * Reasons which, though contrary to his Inclination, have laid the King under a Necessity of preventing the Danger with which he was threatened on the Part of the Empress-Queen, and to provide for his own Security.

The Motives, published by his Majesty's Orders, abundantly shew the indefatigable Pains taken by the Court of *Vienna*, ever since the Peace of *Dresden*, to involve the King in a new War; the odious Insinuations made Use of to draw other Courts into the same Design; the secret Springs they have put in Motion, to induce them to engage in Schemes that tended to the Ruin and Oppression of his Majesty. They will also shew, further, how the Court of *Vienna*, embracing the Opportunity of the Troubles which have arisen in *America*, took the Advantage of entering into a strict Alliance with one of the most powerful Princes in *Europe*; and began immediately to make warlike Preparations, which were carried on with greater Vigour every Day, upon the Frontiers of the *Prussian* Provinces; and even at a Time when not one of the King's Regiments had moved from its Quarters; nor had his Majesty the least Thoughts of any Preparations for making a Campaign. The King, on the contrary, has given, upon this Occasion, the most convincing Proofs of his Desire to maintain Peace and Tranquillity. He has requested, at three different Times, and in the strongest Terms, that the Empress-Queen would be pleased to explain herself, in a positive and satisfactory Manner, upon the Armaments which were carried on with so much Vigour. The vague and ambiguous Answer which the Minister of his *Prussian* Majesty received, especially that profound Silence which was affectedly kept, in Regard to the Article which would have contributed, more than all the rest, to the King's Tranquillity, and which, for that Reason, was pressed the most earnestly; namely, an Assurance

* See the first Piece, intitled, *The Motives which have obliged his Majesty, the King of Prussia, to prevent the Designs of the Court of Vienna.*

that he should not be attacked, by the Court of *Vienna*, either during the present, or in the Course of the next Year. All this, which could be considered in no other Light than that of a formal Refusal, must necessarily serve as a Warning to the King, and convince him more and more of the Certainty, as well as Proximity, of the Storm preparing against him. In this Situation of Things, it must be granted, that his Majesty's only Resource was those Forces which God has given him for the Defence of his Person, his Dominions, and his Subjects; in a sure Confidence that the Almighty will bless his Arms, and crown his just Enterprises with a favourable Success; the sole and only Object of which is, a lawful Defence of himself, and the Safety of his Country.

The pernicious Designs which the Court of *Saxony* had for a long Time been concerting, with that of *Vienna*, against the King, the Execution of which they have constantly kept in View, are likewise the sole Reason which has obliged his Majesty to march his Troops into *Saxony*, and by that Means protect his own Dominions, which were threatened with the greatest Calamities. Several authentic Pieces, which accidentally fell into the King's Hands some Time ago, sufficiently convinced him that the Court of *Dresden*, full of Animosity and bad Intentions, had taken a firm Resolution of contributing, to the utmost of its Power, and by all imaginable Methods, to the entire Ruin of his Majesty and his Dominions; and never to desist till they had executed their Intentions. By Virtue of a Treaty of Partition, which had been concluded a little before the Peace of *Dresden*, and was almost intirely founded on the Dismembering of his Majesty's Dominions, *Silesia* and the county of *Glatz* were to have been violently taken from him, though they had just been ceded to his Majesty in the most solemn Manner. The Court of *Saxony* had promised, on this Occasion, to employ the greatest Part of her Forces. Jealous of the Increase and flourishing State of the Royal and Electoral House of *Brandenburg*, they laboured secretly, indeed, but without Intermision, to tarnish its Lustre, and reduce it even to a lower Condition than it was in the last Century.

Nor did they forget their own Interest in the abovementioned Division; for they stipulated, for their own Share, the greatest Part of the ancient Provinces, which the glorious Ancestors of his Majesty had acquired by the important Services they had rendered to their Country, and to the Empire, in
gene-

generously sacrificing to them their Lives and Fortunes ; Provinces, the Possession of which is guarantied to the House of *Brandenburg* for ever by the Treaty of *Westphalia*. The Treaty of *Dresden*, which defeated these pernicious Schemes, was hardly concluded, before the Court of *Saxony* eagerly embraced the first favourable Opportunity to bring again on the Carpet this same Partition-Treaty, whose Tendency was nothing less than the intire Ruin of his Majesty. Some Courts they found which did not seem absolutely averse to this, and there they immediately resumed their secret Negotiations ; sparing neither Intrigue nor Machination to attain their Ends. The Court of *Saxony* was not contented with this ; they were desirous of engaging some others, of the principal Powers of *Europe*, to favour their Projects. They painted all the King's Actions in the blackest Colours, without excepting the most innocent of them ; nothing, that could alienate them from his Majesty, or incense and provoke them to declare against him, was forgot : In a Word, though desirous of concealing themselves, they still continued sounding the Alarm, and turning themselves a thousand Ways to stir up fresh Enemies against the King ; as the Public shall soon be convinced by unexceptionable Evidence, which is intended to be laid before them. And, lastly, the King was further informed, by good Hands, that the Court of *Saxony* did indeed intend to let the *Prussian* Army pass quietly through their Country, but at the same Time proposed, as soon as his Majesty's Troops should have entered *Silesia* or *Bohemia*, to march their Army into the Heart of the King's Dominions, and to make sure, beforehand, of those Countries which they had chosen for their Share of the Spoil. In such an Exigency, let any Man consider the King's Case as his own. Would he not have drawn upon himself an eternal Reproach, in the Opinion of all knowing and impartial Judges ? Would he not have rendered himself accountable to all his Posterity, had he neglected to use every Expedient that Laws, divine or human, have put in his Power, to prevent, before it was too late, those Designs, whose immediate Tendency was to deprive him of the greatest Part of his Dominions, and to plunge him into absolute Destruction ? Can a Court, conscious of having formed Plans of so mischievous a Nature, especially in the present Juncture of Affairs, when the King is threatened, on all Sides, by the superior Forces of the House of *Austria* and its Allies, have the least Right to complain of being, for a Time, and till a last-

ing

ing Peace can be settled, disabled from hurting his Majesty; from increasing the Number of his Enemies; and from giving him, in the very Heart of his Dominions, the most grievous and the most mortal of all Blows, from which whole Ages would not, perhaps, have been sufficient to have recovered his Royal House?

Can it, with the least Shadow of Justice, be pretended, that the King, who holds from Providence Forces sufficient to divert a Storm, ready to burst upon his Head, should continue inactive: That he should wait the Approach of Mischief preparing for him, without making the least Resistance; and view, with Tranquillity, an Invasion, which would have proved the total Ruin of his Dominions? The King, who ought to be the Father of his People, would not only have offended even God himself, by abandoning them, but also have exposed himself to the just Reproaches of his Royal House, and of all his Successors, as their Situation would have been a melancholy Monument of his Indolence. The Condition of the King, who is, at the same Time, one of the principal Electors, and one of the most distinguished Members of the Empire, would be worse than that of the meanest Individual, were he not at Liberty to oppose the wicked Designs of his Enemies, open or concealed; and, as far as his Power will permit, to frustrate their Designs; and were he, on the contrary, to fall a Sacrifice, without the least Resistance, to the Vengeance and Ambition of those who have conspired his Ruin. The King compassionates in the most sensible Manner the Fate of the King of *Poland*. The Sentiments of Esteem and Friendship, which he has for the Person of that Prince, will never suffer the least Alteration; but that the King should sacrifice, to this Friendship, his own Person and Dominions, is what no one can pretend, with the least Appearance of Justice; and since this Prince thinks proper, as is well known, to listen to the dangerous Insinuations of certain Persons, and to give himself up implicitly to their Counsels, he must also impute to none, but himself, the sad Inconveniences and great Damage, which result from thence, both to his Person and Dominions. The King has done nothing upon this Occasion, but what all Laws, divine and human, permit to every Individual; namely, to take just Measures for his Defence and Preservation. If his Majesty has been obliged to make in *Saxony* certain Dispositions which the Court of *Dresden* represents in a very false Light, and paints in the most odious

odious Colours ; the Truth however is, that he has on this Occasion proceeded with all the Moderation imaginable, and that Care has constantly been taken to spare the Country, as far as the pressing and dangerous Circumstances, attending his Majesty's Situation, would permit. The King assured the Public of it, by the Declaration which appeared the Moment that his Troops entered *Saxony* ; and his Majesty will hereafter make it appear, that he has really at Heart, not the Ruin, but the Preservation of *Saxony*.

All the Measures, that the King has taken for his Defence and Security, being then the most innocent and lawful ; his Majesty could not see, without the most just Indignation, the Imperial Decree abovementioned, where he is treated in the most indecent Manner in the World. It will be difficult to find, in the most ancient Annals, a single Instance, where a crowned Head, and one of the most distinguished Electors of the Empire, has been spoken of in a Manner so unfriendly and slighting ; and where the Respect, that is due to him, has been forgotten to such an amazing Degree. But whatever is most sacred among Nations, ceases to be so with the Aulic Council, provided it can but vent its Gall, and satisfy the Spirit of Animosity and Revenge, it is filled with, against those who do not submit implicitly to all its Decisions. It carries the Fury, with which it is animated so far, as to send avocatorial Letters to all the King's Subjects ; and dares, by its own Authority, to discharge them from the Oath of Fidelity, which they have taken to their Sovereign. The King possesses, in that Quality, a Kingdom, and several other Provinces, which do not, in any Manner, depend upon the Empire. In confounding these Countries with those which are really held from the Empire, the Aulic Council gives a fresh and very flagrant Proof of its tyrannical Spirit, and of the dangerous Views it entertains. It acts contrary to the most solemn and fundamental Laws of the Empire, and particularly to the Capitulation which the Emperor has sworn to, at the Time of his Election, to secure the Liberty and Privileges of the States. It expressly says, that Things shall not be carried to such rigorous Extremities, without the Knowledge, and unanimous Consent, of all the Electors, Princes, and other States of the Empire. Should such despotic Proceedings of the Aulic Council be connived at, what would become of the Liberties and Prerogatives of the States of the Empire, purchased at the Expence of their Blood and Treasures ? It is the

K

Aulic

Aulic Council itself, that endeavours to kindle the Flame of Sedition in the Empire, by attempting to raise up against the King the Electors, his Collegues, together with all the other Members of the *Germanic* Body. This however does not give the King any Uneasiness, because he can equally depend upon the Affection and Fidelity of his Subjects. As a King, he certainly will not suffer any body to prescribe Laws to him; and, as Elector, he will never depart from those Obligations, which bind him as well to the Head of the Empire, as to the other Members of that respectable Body: But he will demand, in his Turn, that his just Rights be respected, and that he be not treated, as he has lately been, affectedly, and almost in every Instance, in a Manner which carries with it the most evident Partiality, and most atrocious Injustice.

In his present Circumstances, the King has not even the least Dispute, either with the Head of the Empire, or with the Empire in general. If any of the principal Members of this Body have conspired against his Majesty, no reasonable Man, who has his own Safety at Heart, can blame the King for having employed those Forces, which God has intrusted him with, for his Defence and Security. The Empress-Queen of *Hungary* and *Bohemia* did not in the least scruple to make her Troops act against the Emperor, *Charles VII*, of glorious Memory, in his Quality of Head of the Empire. The Court of *Vienna* even complained bitterly at that Time of the Dispositions made by the Emperor to resist her, and at which she was extremely offended. Instead of that, the Point in Question, at present, is, only a Dispute between two very distinguished Members of the Empire: So that what appeared just to the Empress, during the last War, and in the Differences which she had with the *Bavarian* and *Palatine* Courts, and other States of the Empire, is; and will be just, with much more Reason, as Affairs are now circumstanced, and in his Majesty's present Situation; unless the Aulic Council is desirous of banishing all Justice from the Earth.

The King has given an undoubted Proof of the Parity of his Intentions, and of his ardent Desire to preserve the Peace in *Germany*, by the Treaty of Neutrality, which he concluded, at the Beginning of the present Year, with the King of *Great-Britain*. The Members of the *Germanic* Body have, in general, applauded that Convention; nor was it hardly possible it should be otherwise. But this Treaty, the Views of which were so innocent, having no other Object but the common

Good of *Germany*, seems to have been precisely the Period and fatal Source of that violent Hatred and implacable Animosity, which have induced the Court of *Vienna* to attempt every Thing for the Ruin of his Majesty.

The King's Satisfaction would have been very great, (he dares to protest it most sincerely in the Face of the whole World;) if the Empress-Queen had been pleased to give him, in two Words only, the Assurance he so earnestly desired; namely, That he should not be attacked either during the present Year, or in the Course of the next. But this important Article having been past over, in Silence, in the Answers of the Court of *Vienna*; and the Demand of his Majesty, however just, having consequently been refused; the King, who could no longer reasonably doubt of the Truth and Certainty of all that was contriving for his Destruction, found himself obliged to employ, without any Delay, all the most effectual Means, his Prudence could suggest, for the Defence and Preservation of his Dominions. This is the great, nay, the only Design of his Majesty; namely, To procure, for the future, a full and absolute Security to his Dominions. Having no other View, but this, he will with Joy consent to a speedy Peace, provided it be solid and lasting; and, in that Case, his Majesty will, without one Moment's Delay, restore every Thing in *Saxony* upon the ancient Footing; and punctually perform all he has promised by the Declaration, which appeared upon the Entrance of the *Prussians* into *Saxony*.

The King's Intentions being such as have been above represented, his Majesty firmly trusts, that the Electors, and other Members of the Empire, will not suffer themselves to be imposed upon, either by that odious Decree of Commission, just refuted, or by the Representations which *de Ponickau*, the *Saxon* Minister, presented, on the 23d of *September* last, to the general Diët of the Empire. These two Pieces agree in this, that they are both full of Exaggerations and supposititious Facts. They talk of Excesses committed by the *Prussians*; they complain of Violences offered to the *Saxon* Subjects; they are accused of having obstructed the Freedom of Commerce; all which are manifest Impositions; for it is evident, that the King's Troops observe the most exact Discipline in the Electorate of *Saxony*. His Majesty does not doubt, but that the States of the Empire will not suffer themselves to be prejudiced by such groundless Insinuations, but easily discover the concealed Intention of all these Practices, which is only to

weaken the King, and even to oppress him, if possible. If the *German* Empire was to lose, in the King's Person, the most powerful Protestant Prince, and the firmest Support of the Liberty of *Germany*, that Project would be revived which occasioned the 30 Years War: They would then more easily enslave the *German* Empire, and trample under Foot all the Laws, Civil and Ecclesiastical, which the States of the Empire have purchased with their Lives and Fortunes.

From all these Reasons, the King entertains a just and firm Confidence, that the illustrious States of the Empire, animated with a real Love for their Country, will detest these violent Attempts, which, being now levelled solely at the King of *Prussia*, may turn, one Time or other, to their own Ruin; that, seeing, in what passes before their Eyes, an Instance of what may one Day be their own Case, they will assist the King, and avert the Danger which threatens him: And his Majesty, on his Part, promises them, upon all Occasions, an effectual Assistance for Maintaining their Liberty, and every Right lawfully acquired, which the Aulic Council of the Empire but too often tramples under Foot.

As to the rest, the King cannot dispense with himself from protesting here, in the strongest and most solemn Manner, against every Thing contained in the Commissorial Decree abovementioned, that is injurious to his Person. His Majesty reserves in the same Manner, to himself, his Rights and Liberties, as well as the just Satisfaction which a crowned Head, and a distinguished Elector of the Empire, is intitled to demand, according to the Law of Nations, and the fundamental Constitutions of the Empire, from a Council, which has shewn so little Regard for his Dignity, at the Diet of *Ratisbon*.

*A MEMORIAL in Vindication of the King of
PRUSSIA's Conduct, from the false Imputations of
the Court of SAXONY.*

THE just Motives, that have obliged the King to possess himself of the Electoral Dominions of the King of *Polland*, during the present Troubles, are not of such a Nature, that there should be any Fear of shewing them in their full Light, or any Need of concealing them from the Eyes of the Public. His Majesty, from his Regard for a Prince he did not intend

intend to treat as his Enemy, only hinted these Motives in the Declaration he published, upon his Entrance into *Saxony*. He flattered himself, that, calling to Remembrance what had past in former Times, and by manifesting his Apprehensions for the future, the Court of *Saxony* would of itself perceive, that his Majesty must have been well informed of their secret Practices, and dangerous Designs; and consequently, that they would take the wisest Part, and be so far from opposing his Measures, that they would rather endeavour to concur with him in carrying them into Execution. But the Resistance of that Court; the false Colours under which they have laboured to represent the King's Conduct; the Calumnies and Impositions so boldly asserted concerning him, by their Ministers; have laid his Majesty under the Necessity of entering into Details, he would willingly have suppressed; and of manifesting to all *Europe*, that he has been forced to take this Part, and has not done any thing upon this Occasion, but what sound Politics, Reason, and even Justice itself, prescribed.

This is not the first Time, that the Court of *Saxony* have formed Designs against the Interests of the King. Their Conduct during the War of 1744 furnished a very conclusive Evidence of their bad Intentions, and pernicious Designs; and the Partition-Treaty, signed at *Leipsic* the 18th of *May* in the following Year, by which they appropriated to themselves the Dutchies of *Magdeburg* and *Crossen*, the Circle of *Schwibus*, and that Part of *Lusatia* which belongs to the King, sufficiently discovered the secret Motive that prevailed on them to unite with his Majesty's Enemies. The King, however, was unwilling to shew his Resentment of a Combination, he had the good Fortune to render abortive; and, when the Success of his Arms had put it in his Power to take ample Vengeance, he chose rather to follow his Inclination to Generosity, hoping, that he should attach to himself that ill-intentioned Court by the Ties of Gratitude: But the Event soon proved the contrary; and, if the Peace of *Dresden* speaks in Praise of the King's Moderation, it will be an eternal Monument of the Ingratitude of the Court of *Saxony*.

Two Years after the Conclusion of that Peace, the *Saxon* Ministers had nothing more at Heart, than the Revival of the same Partition-Treaty which had been signed during the War. The Advantages the Court of *Saxony* had stipulated for themselves, and the Part they had chosen out of the King's Spoils, were to serve as the Basis of their Accession to the Treaty of

Petersburg. That was the Price for which Count *Brühl* offered the Friendship of his Master, and the Assistance to be given by *Saxony*, to all those who made Applications to it. It was for a long Time the Object of all his Negotiations at *Vienna* and *Petersburg*; and the Proposal of it was constantly renewed in every Instance where *Saxony* was wanted. It is a Plan that has subsisted from the Peace of *Dresden* to this Day, and the Traces of it are discoverable in all the Dispatches of the *Saxon* Ministers, which the King has found Means to procure.

To be more sure of obtaining his Ends, Count *Brühl* neglected nothing, that he thought had any Tendency to secure the Execution of them. Tricks and Falshoods, the most sinister Insinuations, and the grossest Artifices, were all made use of to render the King's Conduct suspicious, and to blacken his most innocent Actions; to the Malice of these Proceedings, he added the greatest Duplicity, by redoubling his Protestations towards the King's Ministers in Proportion to the Progress of his secret Practices against him; and whilst he was knocking at every Door to alarm his Majesty's Neighbours, to draw off his Allies, and to raise up Enemies against him, it was all the Language of Friendship at *Dresden*; and, to judge by the Discourse of the *Saxon* Minister, his sole Intention was no other than to form a strict and intimate Union between the two Courts. But the Secret, in Spite of these Precautions, transpired, and Count *Brühl*, who is more dexterous in forming Plots, than in concealing them, could not prevent the King from getting Information of them.

Nevertheless, his Majesty would have continued to despise the impotent Efforts of this designing Minister, if the Approach of those Events, to which the ambitious Politics of the House of *Austria*, have given Birth, had not demanded his Attention. In so critical a Juncture, the Designs of *Saxony* could be no longer indifferent to him; and he soon met with fresh Indications of a secret Concert between the two Courts. A Letter from Count *Rutowski* to Marshal *Brown*, relative to the present Circumstances, that by Accident fell into the King's Hands, sufficiently proved, that Measures were taking in Case of Necessity. The King learned soon after, that the Negotiation of Count *Flemming* at *Vienna* was directed to the same Object; that the Count had made them sensible, that the Situation of *Saxony*, and the King's Power, did not permit them to declare themselves at present; that the Court of *Vienna* had been satisfied with his Reasons; but, at the same Time,

Time, had given to understand, that perhaps some favourable Circumstances might hereafter occur, which might be rendered advantageous; in which Case, they flattered themselves, that the Court of *Dresden* would not refuse to enter into the Views of the House of *Austria*; that Count *Bruhl* seemed to relish this Insinuation, and that it had been accordingly resolved to engage, for that Purpose, the Friendship of *Russia*, that they might be prepared at all Events; to let the King's Army pass unmolested into *Bohemia*; and then to take such further Measures, as Circumstances should permit.

In all that has been advanced above, there is nothing but what is strictly conformable to Truth, and ascertained by authentic Papers now in the Hands of his Majesty, and which are immediately to be laid before the Public.

The King is, nevertheless, very willing to appeal to the Judgment of all those who have not suffered themselves to be prejudiced by the Artifices of the *Saxons* and *Austrians*; and to leave to their Decision, whether, after such evident Proofs of the dangerous Projects of the Court of *Dresden*, his Majesty, in the Circumstances in which he found himself, had any other Part left for him to chuse; and whether he could give himself up to the Discretion of a neighbouring Power, whose ill Intentions towards him were so well known? The King being thus obliged to prevent an unjust Aggressor, could he leave behind him an Army of *Saxons*, without voluntarily exposing himself to the Devastation of his Dominions and his own Ruin? Did not former Experience, and the Protection he owes to his People, lay him under an Obligation of securing *Saxony*, and putting it out of the Power of that Country to hurt him?

These also are the pressing Considerations that have induced the King, though with great Regret, to take a Step which he wishes he could have avoided; but, if his Majesty was thoroughly sensible of the Necessity of taking the Part he did, even before he took it, he has had Reason to be more and more confirmed in that Persuasion, during his Stay in *Saxony*. The considerable Magazines which had been long preparing, and which now furnish Subsistence to the *Saxon* Troops; the Resolution taken by the King of *Poland* to put himself at the Head of his Army, and post himself in the most proper Situation for facilitating his Junction with the *Austrian* Army; and a Road lately cut through the Mountains of *Bohemia*, and marked at certain Distances with Posts, having this remarka-

ble Inscription, *The Military Road*: All these Circumstances completely open the Designs of the Court of *Saxony* to a full View. This new military Road, in particular, could never surely have been made, in Order to facilitate the Passage of his Majesty's Army; and those Posts, which now actually remain, are so many speaking Proofs of the Concert which has been long since formed between the Courts of *Vienna* and *Saxony*, and are abundantly sufficient to justify the Reasons the King had to prevent its Effects.

The *Saxon* Ministers would vainly oppose, to these convincing Proofs, the Proposals of Neutrality made by the King of *Poland*: For what Reliance could the King have upon a Treaty extorted by Force? Count *Brühl*, whose Mind is so fruitful in Subtleties, would have found, in that single Circumstance, a more than sufficient Pretence for questioning its Validity; and the King, who was desirous of removing every Thing that could again produce the unfortunate Circumstances of the Year 1745, would have found himself in the very Situation he was so desirous of avoiding. There was then but one Method to be taken for his Security, which was, to block up the Camp at *Pirna*, and to disarm Troops so visibly destined for the Assistance of his Enemies and the Ruin of his Dominions. There was no other Course to take under the present Circumstances; and every impartial Man, and unprejudiced Judge, must agree, that his Majesty could not have acted otherwise, without being wanting in all the Rules of Prudence, and rendering himself responsible to his own Subjects.

The King is sensibly touched with the Situation of the King of *Poland*; but that Prince can blame for it only that Minister whose Counsels he follows, and who is not less an Enemy to *Saxony* than to the King. It depended solely upon his *Polish* Majesty to have retired, at the Beginning of these Troubles, into his Kingdom, and to have assisted at the Diet that was to have assembled at *Warsaw*: The King was desirous of it, and had furnished all the necessary Conveniencies for that Purpose; and it is not his Fault, if that Prince, still following those Counsels he ought long ago to have suspected, resolved to remain in *Saxony*, to put himself at the Head of his Troops, and suffer himself to be shut up in his Camp. All that the King could do, in these Circumstances, was to treat the King of *Poland* with that Regard which is due to Sovereigns; this has been done, and shall be invariably continued for

for the future. The King is not ignorant of the injurious Reports and glaring Falsties which Count *Brühl* has thought proper to spread abroad upon this Subject, both with Regard to the Oppression of the Inhabitants, and the Cruelties pretended to be exercised upon them. But every Thing, that takes its Rise from a Source so justly to be suspected, ought never to make the least Impression; and still less should any Credit be given to Suppositions as distant from his Majesty's Manner of thinking, as contrary to Truth. The King of *Poland* may constantly expect from the King all the Attention and Respect compatible with the Circumstances. The necessary Provisions and Refreshments for his Table are daily sent to him. Nor have any Difficulties ever been made to remit as much Money to the Queen, as she desired. Public Security reigns throughout the Country; the *Prussian* Troops in it observe the most exact Discipline; no Complaint of Plunder or of Violence; and Trade is carried on with as much Security as in the very Midst of Peace. If they are obliged to furnish Provisions and Forage to the King's Army, it is a necessary Consequence of his Majesty's present Circumstances; yet nothing has been done, even in this Respect, but what is practised among the best regulated Nations, in similar Cases. If the Archives have been opened, it was with no other Intent than to procure the Originals of several Pieces, of which the King had Copies before in his Hands; but, with Regard to the rest, nothing has been touched. And his Majesty was induced to take this Measure for no other Reason, than to put it out of the Power of Count *Brühl* to deny the Existence of those Papers, which will be made Use of to convince the Public of the Truth of what has been here alledged. In a Word, the King's sole Motives, in this whole Undertaking, are his own Security and Defence. It is the *Saxon* Troops, which his Majesty is desirous of putting out of a Condition to hurt him. He has no Design against the King of *Poland*, or his Dominions. He has formed no Pretensions to *Saxony*, nor does he pretend to the Acquisition of an Inch of Ground there. It is true, indeed, that the Proceedings of that Court might have given the King an indisputable Right to deal in a very different Manner with them; and that there have been many Wars begun on Subjects of Complaint of less Weight than those the Court of *Saxony* have given his Majesty. But these Considerations do not hinder the King from persisting firmly in the Resolution of restoring the King of *Poland*, as has been declared,

to the full and peaceable Possession of all his Dominions, as soon as it can be done without Risk, and without Danger to his own.

The King flatters himself, that this faithful Account of the Motives, upon which he has acted, and of the true Situation of Things, will be sufficient to convince all *Europe* of the Justice of his Cause, and silence the Aggravations and Calumnies, continually thrown out by the *Saxon* Ministers, in Order to surprise the Compassion of the Public, and to prejudice it in their Favour.

A MEMORIAL exhibiting the Conduct of the Courts of VIENNA and DRESDEN towards the King of PRUSSIA, and their dangerous Designs against him; together with the Original Documents in Proof of them.

THE Reasons which have laid the King under a Necessity of taking up Arms against the Court of *Vienna*, and of securing, during the present War, the King of *Poland's* hereditary Dominions, are founded upon the strictest Rules of Justice and Equity. It is neither from Motives of Ambition, nor from Views of Aggrandisement; it is from a Series of Projects, Plots, and Treacheries, on the Part of these two Courts, that has obliged his Majesty to provide for his own Defence and Security. The Discoveries he has made relative to this important Subject, set this Truth in its full Light, and amount to a Demonstration of the Justice of his Cause, and the base Practices of those, who have forced him to come to these terrible Extremities.

His Majesty, though long ago informed of all the Intrigues which were secretly carrying on against him, could have wished, he had been at Liberty to let them lie buried in the Recess of Darkness, from whence they had their Origin; but being driven to Extremities by the approaching Execution of the vast Projects of the Court of *Vienna*, and by the Obstinacy with which this Court has rejected every Means of Reconciliation; his Majesty is obliged, against his Will, to lay before the Public the Proofs, which are in his Hands, of the evil Intentions and dangerous Designs of the Courts of *Vienna* and *Dresden* against him. These Proofs will prove the Necessity, as well as Justice, of the Measures, which his Majesty
has

has taken; and shew, that nothing has been advanced, but what can be proved by authentic Papers, which his Majesty had long since Information of, but of which he has further thought it incumbent upon him, to procure the Originals, in Order to put it out of the Power of his Enemies to deny the real Existence and Truth of them.

In Order to come at the Source of the vast Plan, upon which the Courts of *Vienna* and *Saxony* have been employed against the King, ever since the Peace of *Dresden*; it will be necessary to go back as far as the War, which preceded this Peace. The flattering Hopes, which the two allied Courts had conceived, from the Success of the Campaign in 1744, gave Occasion to a Treaty of eventual Partition, which they concluded May the 18th 1745, by Virtue of which the Court of *Vienna* was to have the Dutchy of *Silesia* and the County of *Glatz*; and the King of *Poland*, Elector of *Saxony*, the Dutchie of *Magdeburg* and *Crossen*, the Circles of *Zullichow* and *Swibus*, together with that Part of *Lusatia* belonging to *Prussia*; or only Part of those Provinces, in Proportion to their Conquests *.

After

* *Treaty of Eventual Partition*, dated May 18, 1745.—Experience having but too well shewn to what Lengths the King of *Prussia* carries his evil Intentions, in order to disturb the Repose of his Neighbours; and that Prince having, on the one Hand, repeatedly invaded and laid waste the Dominions of her Majesty the Queen of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*, and, on the other, alarmed his Majesty the King of *Poland*, Elector of *Saxony*, by several Menaces, warlike Preparations, and violent Passages through his Territories, for which it has not been possible to obtain due Satisfaction for Time past, nor sufficient Security for the Future; it has been considered, that this double End cannot be obtained, till the said formidable Neighbour is confined within narrow Bounds. For these Reasons, his Majesty the King of *Poland*, Elector of *Saxony*, as an auxiliary Ally, and her Majesty the Queen of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*, as a Party attacked and actually at War, have agreed, by the present separate and secret Act, to employ their joint Efforts, not only to execute fully the Act passed between their Majesties, the 6th of May, 1744, and the Measures concerted in Consequence of the Engagements entered into by their Treaty of Alliance, concluded the 8th of *January*, 1745, with the maritime Powers; but, likewise, that neither the one nor the other shall lay down their Arms, till, besides the Conquest of all *Silesia* and the County of *Glatz*, the King of *Prussia* be farther reduced.

And, that they may previously understand one another, with Regard to the Partition of the Conquests to be made, seeing the 8th Article of the said Treaty of *Warsaw* only settled in general Terms, that his Majesty the King of *Poland*, Elector of *Saxony*, is to partake of the Advantages, by having such Territories as lie convenient for him, it has appeared

After the Peace of *Dresden*, which was signed *December* the 25th 1745, and in which the King gave such signal Proofs of his Love of Peace, his Disinterestedness and Moderation; there was no further Room for a Treaty, of so extraordinary

appeared necessary to distinguish the Cases that may hereafter happen, and to come to a right Understanding about each of them.

Suppose then, that, besides the Recovery of all *Silesia* and the County of *Glatz*, they should conquer from the said King the Dutchy of *Magdeburg*, including therein the Circle of *Saal*, the Principality of *Crossen* with the Circle of *Zullichau* belonging thereto, and the Fiefs of *Bohemia* possessed by that King, and situated in *Lusatia*, namely, *Cotbus*, *Peitz*, *Storckau*, *Beeßkau*, *Sommerfeld*, and other Places and Districts belonging thereto: In this Case, all *Silesia* and the County of *Glatz*, excepting *Swibus*, must return to her Majesty the Queen of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*, who, in Exchange, cedes all the rest just mentioned, with the District of *Swibus*, belonging otherwise to *Silesia*, to his Majesty the King of *Poland*, Elector of *Saxony*.

Supposing, on the contrary, that, besides the Recovering of all *Silesia* and the County of *Glatz*, they could conquer upon the Aggressor no more than the Circle of *Saal*, the Principality of *Crossen*, with the Circle of *Zullichau*, and the abovementioned Fiefs of *Bohemia* belonging to him in *Lusatia*, then his Polish Majesty, Elector of *Saxony*, shall be content with this last Partition and the District of *Swibus*, leaving in like Manner to her Majesty the Queen of *Hungary* and *Bohemia* all *Silesia* and the County of *Glatz*, *Swibus* excepted. But suppose, in fine, that, contrary to all Expectation, and in Spite of the joint Efforts abovementioned, they could conquer, besides the County of *Glatz* and the Whole of *Silesia*, no more than the Principality of *Crossen*, with the Circle of *Zullichau*, and the abovesaid Fiefs of *Bohemia* possessed by the said King in *Lusatia*: In this Case, his Polish Majesty shall have, besides the Principality, the Circle, and the Fiefs just mentioned, the District of *Swibus* otherwise belonging to *Silesia*.

And, in order that his Majesty the King of *Poland*, Elector of *Saxony*, whatever happens, may be so much the more assured of these last Acquisitions, at the least, and in all Events, her Majesty the Queen of *Hungary* and *Bohemia* engages in the strongest and most solemn Manner, that his Majesty the King of *Poland*, Elector of *Saxony*, shall have precisely the same Securities for these new Acquisitions, which she shall or may have for the Recovery of her ancient patrimonial Territories, that is to say, *Silesia* and the County of *Glatz*; so that every Thing is to go on with an equal Pace, and that she must not sit down with the Possession of all *Silesia*, before his Majesty the King of *Poland* be likewise in Possession of his Share of the Conquests.

To this End, the *Saxon* Troops of his Polish Majesty shall remain in re-conquered *Silesia*, till his stipulated Share be effected, at least according to the last of the Cases abovementioned.

After which, the high contracting Parties shall reciprocally guaranty, both for themselves and their Heirs and Successors for ever, whatever has fallen to their respective Lot, and shall endeavour to get the same guarantied by their Allies.

In

a Nature, as that of an eventual Partition, with Regard to a Power, with whom the two contracting Parties lived in Peace; and yet the Court of *Vienna* made no Scruple to propose to the Court of *Saxony*, perhaps a few Days after signing the Peace, a new Treaty of Alliance, by which they were likewise to renew the Treaty of eventual Partition, of the 18th of *May* 1745, as can be proved from the very Draught of it, which was then delivered at *Dresden*.

The Court of *Saxony*, in the first Place, thought it necessary to give a greater Consistency to their Plan, by founding it upon an Alliance between the Courts of *Russia* and *Vienna*. These two Powers actually concluded a defensive Alliance at *Petersburg*, on the 22d Day of *May* 1746, as appears by the Instrument of it, which has been made public. But it is not difficult to perceive, that the Body or ostensible Part of this Treaty was drawn up, merely with a View to conceal from the Knowledge of the Public the six secret Articles; the Fourth of which is solely levelled against *Prussia*, agreeable to the exact Copy of it, which the Reader will see in the Note *.

In

In Witness whereof, their Majesties have each signed, with their own Hand, a Copy of the same Tenor of this separate and secret Act, in order to be exchanged against one another, and have caused their royal Seals to be affixed thereto. Done at *Leipsic*, the 18th of *May*, 1745.

(L. S.) *Augustus R.*

* *Translation of the secret separate Article of the Treaty of Petersburg, 1756.*—Her Majesty, the Empress-Queen of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*, declares, that she will observe, religiously and *bona Fide*, the Peace concluded at *Dresden*, between her and his Majesty the King of *Prussia*, on the 25th of *December* 1745; and that she will not, first, depart from the Renunciation of the Right she formerly had to that Part of the Dutchy of *Silesia*, and to the County of *Glatz*, which have been yielded up.

But if, contrary to all Expectation and common Desire of both the contracting Parties, his Majesty the King of *Prussia* should, first, recede from the said Peace, whether by hostilely attacking her Majesty the Empress-Queen of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*, her Heirs and Successors, or her Imperial Majesty of all the *Russia's*, or even the Republic of *Poland*; in all which Cases, the said Empress-Queen's Right to the said Part of *Silesia* and the County of *Glatz*, yielded up by the abovementioned Peace, and, consequently, her Imperial Majesty's Guaranty thereof, renewed by the foregoing first and second Articles of this Treaty, should again take Place, and reassume their full Force and Vigour: Both the said high-contracting Parties have, in such an unexpected Case, but not sooner, expressly agreed, that the said Guaranty shall fully take Place, and be completely fulfilled, with this additional and most binding Promise; that, in order to avert the common Danger of such an hostile Attack, they will immediately enter into the most close and confidential Concert; strictly enjoin

the

In this Article, the Empress-Queen of *Hungary* and *Bohemia* sets out with a Protestation, that she will pay a religious Regard to the Treaty of *Dresden*; but a little lower she explains her true Sentiments upon this Point, in the following Man-

the same mutual Confidence and good Understanding to their respective Ministers at foreign Courts; and faithfully to communicate to each other whatever either of them shall discover of the Views, Designs, or Intentions of the Enemy: And, lastly, hold in Readiness, in the bordering or nearest Countries, *viz.* her *Roman Imperial Majesty*, in *Bohemia*, *Moravia*, and the adjacent Countries of *Hungary*; and her *Russian Imperial Majesty* in *Livonia*, *Estonia*, and other neighbouring Places, thirty Thousand Men at least, namely, twenty Thousand Foot, and ten Thousand Horse; in such Manner, that, whenever *Prussia* shall make an hostile Attack upon either of the Parties, the said thirty Thousand Men may, within two Months at farthest, or at the utmost three Months after a previous and amicable Requisition, march to the Assistance of the Party attacked.

But as it is easy to foresee that sixty Thousand Men will not be sufficient to repel an hostile Attack, to re-conquer the Provinces ceded by the Treaty of *Dresden*, and to secure the public Tranquillity more effectually for the Time to come; the two contracting Parties have therefore farther engaged themselves to each other, that, in the Case aforesaid, not only thirty Thousand Men, but double that Number, *viz.* sixty Thousand Men, that is to say, forty Thousand Foot and twenty Thousand Horse shall be employed for that Purpose, by each contracting Party, and that the sooner the better; both their said Imperial Majesties obliging themselves, to that End, to assemble respectively the said Number of sixty Thousand Men, as speedily as the Distance of the least remote Parts, from whence the Troops can be drawn, will possibly admit. The Troops to be appointed for that Purpose, on the Part of her *Russian Imperial Majesty*, shall be employed as well by Land as by Water, according as the Occasions shall then be found most proper; but, on the Part of her *Roman Imperial Majesty*, they shall be employed by Land only; in such a Manner, that the said Troops may, in the Beginning, as mutual Convenience shall allow, and after previous Concert, make a Diversion, at one and the same Time, in the said King of *Prussia's* Dominions; and afterwards, if possible, unite and carry on the Operations with combined Force. But, previously to such Junction, and at the Beginning of the Diversion to be undertaken, there shall be present, at each Army, a General Officer, expressly appointed by the two contracting Parties, as well for the Sake of Counsel and Concert about the Execution of the Operations, as for giving the necessary Intelligence, and to be an Eye-Witness of the Operations so to be executed.

And whereas, in contracting this heartily and well-meant Engagement, and by such a powerful Assistance to be given, and Diversion to be made, in Favour of the Empress-Queen (if she should be attacked) her *Russian Imperial Majesty* has not the least Intention to make any new Conquests upon such an Occasion, or to appropriate them to herself; and as she has likewise consented to employ the aforesaid sixty Thousand Men by Water as well as by Land, and the Equipment of a Fleet necessary there-

Manner: 'Should the King of *Prussia* be the first to recede from this Peace, by attacking either her Majesty the Empress-Queen of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*, or her Majesty the Empress of *Russia*, or even the Republic of *Poland* in all which Cases the Rights of her Majesty the Empress-Queen to *Silesia* and the County of *Glatz* would again take Place, and recover their full Effect; the two contracting Parties shall mutually assist each other with a Body of 60,000 Men, to reconquer *Silesia*, &c.'

Such are the Titles, on which the Court of *Vienna* proposes to found her Claim to *Silesia*! Every War that can arise between the King and *Russia*, or the Republic of *Poland*, is to be considered as a manifest Infraction of the Peace of *Dresden*, and a Revival of the Rights of the House of *Austria* to *Silesia*; though neither *Russia*, nor the Republic of *Poland*, are at all concerned in the Treaty of *Dresden*; and though the latter, with which the King has otherwise the Satisfaction to live in the closest Friendship, is not even in Alliance with the Court of *Vienna*. If we have Recourse to the Principles of the Law of Nature, received among all civilised Nations, they will inform us, that the most the Court of *Vienna* could be authorised to do, in such Cases, would be to send such Assistance to her Allies, as are due to them by Virtue of Alliances; without her having the least Pretence, on that Account, to free herself from the particular Engagements which subsist between her and the King. It is therefore submitted to the Judgment of the impartial World, whether, in the 4th secret

thereto will require a very extraordinary Expence; which, considering the Advantage that may be expected from it (as the Enemy may be more effectually annoyed, and his Forces more divided, by Water than by Land) must be accounted an Army far exceeding the sixty Thousand Men; for these Reasons, her Majesty the Empress-Queen of *Hungary* and *Bohemia* obliges herself, in order the more fully to demonstrate her Gratitude, to pay, within a Year (to be reckoned from the Time that *Silesia* and *Glatz* shall be again in her Possession) to her Imperial Majesty of all the *Russia's* two Millions of *German* Florins; from which Sum she shall not be intitled to make any Deduction, on Account of Contributions that may have been raised in the Enemy's Country.

This present fourth secret separate Article shall have the same Force and Effect as if it was inserted, Word for Word, in the Body of the defensive Treaty itself, and had been ratified at the same Time. In Witness whereof, the undermentioned Ministers have signed and sealed this at *Petersburg*, May 22, 1746.

(L. S.) *Alexy Comte*
Besluicheff Rumin.

(L. S.) *J. F. de Pretlack.*

(L. S.) *N. S. de Hohenholtz.*

secret Article of the Treaty of *Petersburg*, the contracting Powers have kept within the Bounds of a defensive Alliance; or whether that Article does not rather discover a formal Plan of an offensive Alliance, tending to strip the King of *Silesia*.

It is plain, that the Court of *Vienna* has, by this Article, prepared three Pretences for the Recovery of *Silesia*; and, if we compare these with her Conduct from that Time, it is very evident she hoped to succeed, either by provoking the King to commence Hostilities against her, or, by her secret Intrigues and Machinations, to kindle a War between his Majesty and *Russia*, or *Poland*.

'Tis no Wonder then, that the Treaty of *Petersburg* has been the Hinge, upon which all the *Austrian* Politics have turned, from the Peace of *Dresden* to the present Time; and that the Negotiations of the Court of *Vienna* have been principally directed to strengthen this Alliance, by the Accession of other Powers.

The Court of *Saxony* was the first invited to this Accession, in the Beginning of the Year 1747. They eagerly embraced the Invitation immediately; furnished Count de *Vicedom*, and the Sieur *Pezold*, their Ministers at *Petersburg*, with the full Powers necessary for that Purpose; and ordered them to declare, that their Court was ready to accede not only to the Treaty itself, but also to the secret Article against *Prussia*, and concur in the Arrangements made by the two Courts, provided better Measures were taken than before, as well for the Safety and Defence of *Saxony*, as for its Indemnification and Recompence proportional to the Efforts and Progress, which should be made. With respect to the last Point, the Court of *Saxony* declared; that, if the Empress-Queen, upon any fresh Attack from the King of *Prussia*, should, by their Assistance, not only re-conquer *Silesia* and the County of *Glatz*, but also reduce him within narrower Bounds; the King of *Poland*, as Elector of *Saxony*, would stand to the Partition stipulated between his *Polish* Majesty and the Empress-Queen, by the Convention signed at *Leipsic*, May 18, 1745. Count *Loss*, the *Saxon* Minister then at *Vienna*, received Orders, at the same Time, to enter upon a private Negotiation, for settling an eventual Partition of the Conquests, which should be made on *Prussia*, by laying down, as the Basis of it, the Partition-Treaty of *Leipsic*, signed May 18, 1745.

The Particulars of all this will be seen in the Notes, by the Instructions given the 23d of May 1747, to the *Saxon* Ministers

ters at *Petersburg* * ; by the Memorial which these Ministers delivered, accordingly, to the *Russian* Ministry, the 25th of *Septem-*

* *Resolutions and Instructions for the Count de Vicedom, and the Sieur de Pezold, at St. Petersburg.* — A circumstantial Report having been duly made to the King of the Contents of the last Dispatches, of the 18th, 19th, and 23d of *April*, from his Privy Counsellor and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Imperial Court of *Russia*, the Count de *Vicedom*, and from his Resident at the same Court, the Privy Counsellor of the Embassy, *Sieur de Pezold*, brought hither from *Petersburg*, by the Courier *Consoli*, the 6th of *December* ; and his Majesty having especially taken into Consideration the Affair of Accession, earnestly demanded of him by the two Imperial Courts, to their new Treaty of defensive Alliance, and its separate and secret Articles, signed at *Petersburg* the 22d of *May* 1746, and afterwards ratified by both Parties ; his Majesty has thought fit to cause his above said two Ministers in *Russia* to be provided with the following Heads of Resolution and Instruction, which are to serve them as a Rule to direct their Negotiation and Conduct in this equally important and delicate Affair.

1. The High Chancellor of *Russia* having given them to understand, and also intimated the same here by his Brother the Grand Marshal, that the two Imperial Courts would be very glad that the Affair of the King's Accession were treated and concluded preferably at *Petersburg*, as being the Place where the defensive Treaty of Alliance in Question, renewed between them, was negotiated, concluded, and signed ; his Majesty, in Compliance therewith, does, for this Purpose, provide the Count de *Vicedom* and the *Sieur de Pezold* with the annexed full Power, together with the Clause, jointly and separately, in order that, in Case of Absence, Indisposition, or other Hindrance of either of them, the other may continue the Negotiation, conferring nevertheless together, and acting in perfect Concert.

2. They are to make a Merit of this the King's Steadiness, by giving to the High Chancellor and the Ambassador *Pretlack* to understand, that it is an undoubted Proof of his Majesty's sincere Inclination and Attachment to the two Empresses, preferably to all other Considerations, that might induce him to proceed more deliberately in any Affair of this Extent and Consequence.

3. The Resident *Pezold* being best acquainted with what passed near two Years ago between the two Courts, when the King found himself within the Case of Necessity to claim the Assistance of *Russia*, by Virtue of their defensive Treaty of Alliance renewed against the King of *Prussia* ; and the said Resident having been an Eye-witness of the indifferent, slow, and insufficient Manner in which an Answer was returned, at the Court of *Petersburg*, to the repeated Requisitions of his Majesty ; a Procedure, to which *Saxony* ought chiefly to attribute its late Misfortunes ; he will do well particularly to remind the High Chancellor Count de *Besucheff* of it, not so much by Way of reproaching him with it, but rather upon the Foot of confidential Reflections, and to make him acknowledge, that it is indeed a very generous Resolution in the King to yield so readily to the Desires of the two Imperial Courts ; and that, after what lately happened to him from the *Russian* Court, nothing but his Majesty's great

Confidence in him, the High Chancellor, and his present Credit and Power, could so soon have determined him for the Accession, in Hopes that this principal Minister will think of making Reparation for the past, by taking his Measures so well and so early, that the King may hereafter, in Case of Need, have not only a timely and sufficient Assistance, but also that his Majesty, on the Occasions of reciprocal Assistance, may find his Account, Indemnification, and real Advantage.

4. As to the principal Treaty between the two Imperial Courts, the King is intirely disposed to accede thereto, without any other Restriction than that of the Number of Troops, which they have reciprocally stipulated therein, for the ordinary Cases of giving Succours; and it is necessary that his Majesty's Plenipotentiaries propose and insist, that the Assistance, he is to receive, be settled, in the Act of Accession, at double the Succour promised from the Electorate of *Saxony*, because the Court of *Vienna* sends to the King, and maintains at its own Charge, in all Cases, the reciprocal Succours of 6 and 12,000 Men.

5. As soon as the Count *de Vicedom* and the *Sieur Pezold* shall have settled this with the Ministers of the two contracting Courts, they shall likewise proceed to treat of the King's Accession to the six separate Articles, five of which are secret, and require much more Reflection and Adjustment, with Regard to the King's Conveniency.

6. However, as his Majesty, through Inclination and Zeal for the common Interest and the public Good, is not averse to assist therein to the utmost, and in Proportion to his Forces, his Plenipotentiaries must take particular Care to be more explicit on this Head with those of the two Imperial Courts, to the End that their Demands, and the King's Condescension in each Article, may be combined with his Majesty's Interests.

7. There being, among the Articles, some Points of Engagements which properly concern only the two Imperial Courts principally contracting, they shall endeavour to obtain, that the King be not included therein, or that they be softened in Favour of his Majesty; as also that every future War in *Italy* be excepted, as it is already in the Treaty with the Court of *Vienna*.

8. The first and fourth of the secret Articles being the most difficult and burthensome, if the King accedes to them in their full Sense and Extent, the two Imperial Courts cannot have any Objection to his Majesty's Demanding, that, besides a juster Proportion in the Engagements, they contain also reciprocal Conditions and Advantages.

9. As to the first secret Article, which concerns the Guaranty of the Grand Duke of *Russia's* Possessions, as Duke of *Holstein-Sleswic*, and of his Ducal House, the Empress of *Russia* will be pleased to consider how tenderly and cautiously the King must behave towards the Court of *Denmark*, on Account of his Affinity and Right of eventual Succession; and, therefore, the said Sovereign, as well as the Empress-Queen, and even the Emperor, her Consort, will not, in Return, refuse the King and his Posterity the Guaranty of the Succession to the Throne of *Denmark*; which, in Time, may fall to a Prince of the Electoral House of *Saxony*.

10. In fine, as to the fourth secret Article, which regards eventual and stronger Measures against a new sudden and unexpected Attack from the King of *Prussia*, the King acknowledges therein the prudent Forecast of the two Empresses, in thinking beforehand how to concert proper Measures, and powerfully assist each other, if, contrary to better

Expecta-

Expectations, and notwithstanding their scrupulous Attention to observe their Treaties with the said Prince, the latter should invade the Dominions of either of them; and in this Case the King is ready to join in the same Measures: But, as he is the most exposed to the Resentment of so formidable and restless a Neighbour, witness the sad Experience his Majesty has lately had of it, their Imperial Majesties will not be surprised, that the King, before Entering into such a new, eventual, and extensive Engagement, should take better Precautions, as well for his Security and mutual Defence, as for his being indemnified, and recompensed proportionally to his Efforts and the Progress made against such an Aggressor.

11. To this End, the Count *de Vicedom* and the *Sieur de Pezold* shall ask the Imperial Ministers Plenipotentiaries, 1. What Number of Troops their Sovereigns, in such a Case, desire of the King; and, in Return, with how many each of them will assist him? And, 2dly, That this Succour desired of the King be not disproportionate to the Strength of his Army. 3. That the two Imperial Courts promise double the Number to the King. 4. That the two Empresses engage each to keep, at least, such a Body of their Troops in a moveable Condition, and ready to march to the Assistance of his Majesty, one upon the Frontiers of *Prussia*, and the other in *Bohemia*. 5. That they likewise oblige themselves to let the King share in the Prisoners, Spoils, and Conquests they shall make, jointly or separately, on the Aggressor, and thereby the common Enemy.

12. In Regard to this last Point, and the Partition of future Conquests, the King's Ministers Plenipotentiaries are to ask the *Russian* Minister what his Sovereign's Offers are; and to declare, relatively to the Empress-Queen of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*, that, supposing this Princess were attacked again by the King of *Prussia*, and should recover not only *Silesia* and the County of *Glatz*, but likewise succeed in reducing that Aggressor within narrower Bounds, the King of *Poland*, as Elector of *Saxony*, would abide by the Partition stipulated between her and his Majesty, by the Convention signed at *Leipsic* the 18th of May, 1745; of which the Resident *Pezold* received a Copy, inclosed in a Letter from the Ministry of the 14th of November following; excepting the third Degree of Partition therein defined, with which his Majesty cannot be satisfied; because, in Case the Empress-Queen should be able to conquer, besides the County of *Glatz* and all *Silesia*, no more than the Principality of *Crossen* with the Circle of *Zullichau* and the Fiefs of *Bohemia* possessed by the King of *Prussia* in *Lusatia*, it would be necessary to grant eventually to the King, Elector of *Saxony*, a more considerable Share, in those Conquests, than the said Principality, the Circle, and the Fiefs; with Regard to which, his Majesty will wait for the Offers of the Court of *Vienna*, and will give Orders to the Count *de Loss* to negotiate thereupon; wishing only, that the *Russian* Court would use its good Offices to obtain, in this Case, a better Partition for the King from the Empress-Queen, and also secure and guaranty to his Majesty the Acquisition thereof.

13. The Count *de Vicedom* and the *Sieur de Pezold* are to take *ad referendum* all that may be said to them in Answer to the Premises, and not to conclude any Thing, until, in Consequence of their Reports, they shall be authorized to do it by the King's final Orders and Resolutions.

14. The rest is left to their Prudence, Dexterity, and Zeal for the

September One Thousand Seven Hundred and Forty-seven *;
and by the Instructions given to Count *Lofs*, at *Vienna*, the
21st

Service, Interest, and Glory of his Majesty, who assures them of his Protection and Favour, whilst they apply themselves to execute, with all the Exactness they are capable of, the Articles of this Instruction. Written at *Dresden*, the 23d of May, 1747.

(L. S.) *Augustus R.*
C. de Br.
de Walther.

* *Memorial presented by the Saxon Ministers at Petersburg, the 14th of September, 1747.*—In the Conference which has been held with us the underwritten, the 8th and 19th Instant, we have, indeed, already exhibited our full Powers, together with the Declarations and Conditions on which his Majesty the King of *Poland*, our most gracious Master, as Elector of *Saxony*, is willing to accede to the Treaty of defensive Alliance concluded between the two Imperial Courts at *Petersburg*, the 22d of May, 1746, as well as to the secret and separate Articles of the same Treaty, agreeable to the Orders and Instructions we have received on this Head.

But, as their Excellencies the Ministers of the two Imperial Courts, impowered to confer with us, have desired to receive from us something in Writing, we would not omit giving the following Summary:

I. His *Polish* Majesty very readily and gratefully acknowledges the Friendship, which the two Imperial Courts have been pleased to testify to him, by communicating to his Majesty the said Treaty with the separate and secret Articles, and inviting him to accede thereto; but, at the same Time, he flatters himself, that the many important Reasons he has for refraining, in the present Crisis, from all new Engagements, the two high contracting Parties will consider the Facility, which his Majesty shews on this Occasion, as a new Proof of his sincere Friendship and perfect Confidence, and that they will thereby be more inclinable to settle the said Accession on such a Footing, that his Majesty may not only be assisted without Loss of Time, and in a sufficient Manner, whenever the Case happens, but likewise have sufficient Indemnification and real Advantages, in Consequence of his reciprocal and real Concurrence.

II. In this Confidence, his Majesty is ready to accede purely to the Body of the Treaty, with this only Restriction, That, in Return for the Number of auxiliary Troops which his Majesty, as Elector of *Saxony*, will oblige himself to furnish, the two Imperial Courts do stipulate for him double the Number, in Imitation of the Engagements already subsisting between him and her Majesty the Empress-Queen of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*. With Regard to the particular Number of Troops to be furnished by our Court, we are ordered to wait the first Overtures from the two high contracting Parties on that Head. We are, however, of Opinion, from the Succours which appear needful to be mutually furnished in the ordinary Cases, on which the Body of the Treaty turns, is already determined by the Treaties which his Majesty has actually made with the two Courts; the same might also be adhered to in the present Accession, and be content with making this serve as a Confirmation of preceding Engagements.

III. Th

III. The Circumstances being very different, with Regard to the separate and secret Articles, the first and fourth of which especially deserve a much more serious Attention, we have received Instructions, relative to the first Article, which respects the Guaranty of the present Possessions of his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke of *Russia*, as Duke of *Holstein-Schleswig*, in *Germany*, to represent the great Regard his Majesty is obliged to shew to the Court of *Denmark*, in Consideration of the Ties of Blood and of the eventual Succession that belongs to him; and to propose, for this Reason, that, for the said Guaranty which his Majesty is to charge himself with, he should, in Return, have the Guaranty of the two high contracting Parties, as also that of the Emperor, with Regard to the abovementioned Right of eventual Succession to the Throne of *Denmark*, and that this Right, be in the mean Time, acknowledged.

IV. With Regard to the fourth Article, his Majesty intirely approves of the wise and effectual Measures which the Imperial Courts have eventually taken, in Case that his Majesty the King of *Prussia*, notwithstanding the exact Observation of the Peace concluded with that Prince, should again attack, in a hostile Manner, the Dominions of either Party; and he is ready to concur therein. But, as his Majesty has still greater Reasons, than the two Imperial Courts, to reflect maturely on it, and ought above all Things to consider, that, according to the sad Experience he has lately had, the King of *Prussia* has taken a Pretence, from the Succours he was obliged to furnish to her Majesty the Empress-Queen of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*, to declare War against him; that, moreover, the Electorate of *Saxony*, by its Situation, is so much exposed to his Resentment, that, if it were not immediately assisted, it would be impossible, by its own Forces, to withstand such sudden Attacks, as have been executed by the King of *Prussia*; and, in short, if Provision be not previously made for the Security and Preservation of the said Electorate, the two high contracting Parties would themselves be infinitely prejudiced by the Ruin of this State. In Consequence of these Considerations, his Majesty flatters himself, that the two high contracting Parties will themselves acknowledge the Necessity and Justice of the Conditions and Modifications which we are ordered to propose, *viz.* 1. That the Number of auxiliary Troops, which they shall require of his Majesty, be not disproportioned to the Strength of his Army. 2. That each of the two Imperial Courts promise double that Number to his Majesty; and, if this should be found insufficient, the Assistance be yet farther increased. 3. That the two Empresses do each of them engage to keep such a Body of their Troops, at least, in a proper Condition, and in Readiness to march to his Majesty's Assistance, on the one Side, on the Frontiers of *Prussia*, and, on the other, in *Bohemia*. 4. That these Bodies of Troops do make a Diversion in the nearest Countries to them, the Moment that the Territories of *Saxony* shall be attacked, or War declared against the Electorate; and even without requiring the Formality of a previous Concert, notwithstanding what is stipulated on this Head in the Body of the Treaty, as well as in the secret Article. 5. That, in Case one of the two Imperial Courts should be attacked, his Majesty be not obliged to begin the Operations, before the other Imperial Court has begun to act effectually, in order to avert the Effect of the Superiority of the Enemy, or, at least, till the evident Danger of being suddenly crushed is vanished. 6. That his Majesty, in Consequence of the tenth Article of the Treaty,

21st of December One Thousand Seven Hundred and Forty-seven *.

It is

partake not only of the Plunder and the Prisoners, but also of the Conquests that may be made on the Enemy. 7. and lastly, ' That, as her Majesty the Empress of *Russia* has declared, in the fourth secret Article, that, in the Case of sending Succours, or making a Diversion, she had no Design to make new Conquests; and, consequently, it will be indifferent to her, how his Majesty agrees with the Court of *Vienna* about the eventual Partition and a proper Indemnification; her said Imperial Majesty of *Russia* would therefore be pleased previously to approve this Convention, and take upon herself to guaranty it.'

With Regard to the fifth separate Article, and the second, third, and fifth secret Articles, his Majesty's Accession to these Articles must of course be out of the Question; because, on the one Hand, the said Articles relate to Engagements which concern the two Imperial Courts only; and, on the other, because, in not communicating to his Majesty the most secret Article mentioned in the third secret Article, they have thereby themselves given to understand, that the King's Concurrence in those Engagements is not required; and that, for the rest, they are willing to abide by what has been anteriorly stipulated in the Treaties subsisting between his Majesty and each of the Imperial Courts. But, because, in the third and fifth secret Articles, the Exception to the *Casus Fœderis*, already laid down in the Treaty itself, with Regard to future Wars in *Italy*, is repeated, with this Addition, That, on the Part of the Empress-Queen, the present War with the House of *Bourbon*, and, on the Part of her Majesty, the Empress of *Russia*, an hostile Aggression on her Empire from the Side of the North, are not to be deemed Cases of such a Nature as may prevent what has been stipulated in the fourth secret Article relating to a Rupture on the Part of *Prussia*; therefore the two high contracting Parties will not refuse to include his Majesty likewise in this Stipulation.

As for the rest, the King makes no Doubt but the two Imperial Courts will consider all these Propositions as so many Proofs of his Equity, his Confidence, and his sincere Friendship; and he flatters himself the more with the Hope of receiving a favourable Answer, as the Calamities, he has incurred for the common Cause, have intitled him to a better Provision, both for his future Safety and Indemnification. We the under-written wait for the said Declaration and Answer, in order to proceed further in the Affair of the Accession.

St. Petersburg, the $\frac{1}{2}$ Sept. 1747.

Lewis Sigefroy Count Vitzhum d'Eckstadt,
John Sigismund de Pezold.

* Dispatch from the King of Poland to the Count de Lofs at Vienna, dated Dec. 21, 1747.—You will doubtless remember, that the two Imperial Courts of *Vienna* and *Petersburg* had no sooner given me an Invitation, by the Counts of *Esterbasy* and *Bestucheff*, to accede to the Treaty of defensive Alliance, renewed between the two Empresses the 22d of May 1746, than I caused full Information to be given you of the Instruction sent for that Purpose to my Ministers Plenipotentiaries at the Court of *Russia*, where it was agreed that the Affair of my Accession should be nego-

It is clear, then, and ascertained by all these authentic Pieces, that the Court of *Saxony* betrayed their Readiness to enter into all the offensive Engagements of the Treaty of *Petersburg* ;

L 4

negotiated. I ordered this to be imparted to you on the 23d of *May* last ; and, being informed that the Court where you reside delayed communicating to you the Treaty in Question, I gave Orders, in the Month of *July* following, that a Copy of it should be sent to you, together with all the separate and secret Articles, which had been communicated to me by the Imperial Ministers here, on Occasion of their joint Invitation. My Ministers at *Petersburg*, after having, in general Terms, declared my favourable Dispositions towards the Accession, and produced their full Powers, were always prepared to enter upon Business with the Ministers authorised for that Purpose by the two Empresses, without having any Opportunity of doing it sooner than the $\frac{1}{15}$ of *September* last at a Conference ; and, being then desired to deliver their Overtures in Writing, they did so by a *Pro Memoria*, signed the $\frac{1}{25}$ of *September*, a Copy of which (marked A) is hereunto annexed.

Whereas, till the two Imperial Courts return an Answer thereto by their Ministers at *Petersburg*, and before I do, in Consequence of it, take a final Resolution, in Regard to my Act of Accession, it is requisite for me to come to a right Understanding with the Empress-Queen concerning the eventual Partition which is to fall to my Portion, in Case that Princess be again attacked by the King of *Prussia*, contrary to better Expectations, and should, by the Concurrence of my Assistance, make Spoils and Conquests on him, as it is explained more at large in the 12th Article of the Instruction abovementioned, which my Ministers at *Petersburg* were provided with the 23d of *May*, of the present Year ; I charge you with this Negotiation, and authorise you by the present Order ; and my Intention is, that, as my Convention, signed before at *Leipsic*, the 18th of *May* 1745, with the Queen of *Hungary*, a Copy of which (marked B) you will find hereunto annexed, may hereafter serve as an eventual Partition, the third Degree excepted ; or, in Case the Court of *Vienna* should be able to recover, besides the County of *Glatz*, only all *Silesia*, with the Principality of *Crossen*, the Circle of *Zullichau*, and the Fiefs of *Bohemia*, which the King of *Prussia* possesses in *Lusatia*, you must demand of the Empress-Queen a more considerable Share for me in those Conquests than the said Principality, Circle, and Fiefs ; and insist upon that Princess's making me an Offer of it, that I may consider whether it would suit my Conveniency to acquiesce in it. In making the Overture to the Empress-Queen, and to her Ministers of Confidence, of this Demand, you will shew them how just and equitable it is to grant me a more advantageous Portion, in order to indemnify me for the unhappy Fate and the Losses I have sustained, by formerly assisting her Imperial Majesty with all my Forces. On your successive Reports of the Progress of your Negotiation, I shall send you further Orders, praying, in the mean Time, God, &c. Done at *Dresden*, the 21st of *December* 1747.

Augustus R.
C. de Brühl.

To the Minister of Conference and of State,
Count de Lofs, at *Vienna*.

tersburg; that, since the Peace, they have been the Revivers of the Partition-Treaty, made against the King, during the last War; and that they have thereby justified his Majesty in resenting a Treaty made against him, notwithstanding the general Amnesty settled by the Peace of *Dresden*.

It has, indeed, been affectedly supposed, throughout this Negotiation, that the King would be the Aggressor against the Court of *Vienna*. But what Right can the King of *Poland* draw, from thence, to make Conquests upon the King? Or, if his *Polish* Majesty, as an Auxiliary, will also become a Principal in the War; it cannot be taken amiss, that his Majesty should treat him accordingly, and regulate his Conduct by that of the Court of *Saxony*. This is a Truth, which has been acknowledged even by the King of *Poland*'s own Privy-Council, in the Opinion they gave, when consulted upon the Accession to the Treaty of *Petersburg*; witness the two Extracts in the Notes * and †, where the said Privy-Council gives the King of *Poland* to understand, that the Principle, laid down in the 4th secret Article of the Treaty of *Petersburg*, went beyond the common Rules; and that, if his *Polish* Majesty should approve of it by acceding thereto, his *Prussian* Majesty might look upon it as a Violation of the Peace of *Dresden*.

Count

* *Extract of the Advice of the Privy-Council of his Polish Majesty, concerning the Accession to the Treaty of Petersburg; given the 15th of August 1747.*—We are also of Opinion, that the 4th secret Article exceeds the ordinary Rules, it being therein declared, that not only the Case of an hostile Aggression on the Part of his *Prussian* Majesty against her Majesty the Empress Queen, but also the Case of the like Aggression against the *Russian* Empire, or against the Republic of *Poland*, is to be regarded as a Violation of the Peace of *Dresden*, and therefore must give her Majesty the Empress-Queen a Right to recover the Dutchy of *Silesia* and the County of *Glatz*. Should your Majesty approve of that Stipulation by your Accession, our Apprehensions from his *Prussian* Majesty would greatly increase, and we should thereby acknowledge the Principle which we have always opposed on other Occasions: 'That an auxiliary Power is to be considered on the same Footing with the belligerent Power, &c.'

† *Extract of the Advice of his Polish Majesty's Privy-Council, Sept. 17, 1748.*—It has been stipulated, in the secret Article, that not only the Case of the King of *Prussia*'s attacking her Majesty the Empress-Queen, but also every Aggression against the Empire of *Russia*, or against the Republic of *Poland*, shall be considered as a Violation of the Peace of *Dresden*.

Should your Majesty, by your Accession, approve 'a Principle so repugnant to the ordinary Rules,' the King of *Prussia*, should he discover it, might charge you with a Violation of the Treaty of *Dresden*, &c.

Count *Brühl*, being, undoubtedly, thoroughly convinced himself of this Truth, did all in his Power to conceal the Existence of the secret Articles of the Treaty of *Petersburg*. For, at the Time that he was eagerly negotiating in *Russia* upon his Court's Accession to it, and to its secret Articles, he caused a solemn Declaration to be made at *Paris*, 'That the Treaty of *Petersburg*, to which his *Polish* Majesty had been invited to accede, contained nothing more than what was in the *German* Copy, which had been communicated to the Court of *France*, without any secret and separate Article having been communicated to the King of *Poland*; and that, in Case any such secret and separate Article did exist, his *Polish* Majesty would not enter into any Engagement, which could tend to give his most Christian Majesty Offence;' as appears from Count *Brühl*'s Letter to Count *Loß*, of the 18th of *June* 1747, and by the Memorial, delivered by Count *Loß* in Consequence of it, to the Ministry of *Versailles* *.

It is true, that the Court of *Saxony* still deferred, from Time to Time, their acceding in Form to the Treaty of *Petersburg*; but they did not fail to let their Allies know, again and again, that they were ready to accede to it, without Restriction, as soon as it could be done without too evident Risk, and their Share of the Advantages to be gained should be ascertained.

This Principle is clearly expressed in the Instruction given, the 19th of *February* 1750, to General *d'Arnim*, when he was

* *Extract of a Postscript from Count Brühl to Count de Loß at Paris; dated Dresden, June 12, 1747.*—As to the two Points mentioned in your Excellency's Letter of the 8th of *December*, in Regard to which you desire the King's Orders; I am to tell you, in his Majesty's Name, that, though the pretending to require such a Declaration be somewhat extraordinary, the King nevertheless consents that your Excellency may give a Declaration, tending to assure, that the Treaty in Question contains nothing more than what is inserted in the *German* Copy, which has been communicated, and that we are Strangers to any separate or secret Article; but even supposing that any such Articles did really exist, that they were communicated to us, and that we, in like Manner, were invited to accede to them; *France* might be sure that we would enter into no Engagement that might tend to give her Offence, or that might be any Way contrary to our Engagements with that Crown.

Declaration of Count de Loß, to the Ministry of France, 1747.—The underwritten Ambassador Extraordinary from his Majesty the King of *Poland*, Elector of *Saxony*, is authorised to declare, in the Name of the King his Master, that the Treaty between the Court of *Vienna* and that of *Petersburg*, to which his Majesty has been invited to accede, contains

was going to *Petersburg* as Minister from *Saxony* *; and an hundred Dispatches might be produced, if there was Occasion, to prove that the *Saxon* Ministers always explained themselves in the same Manner.

The Court of *Saxony*, upon a fresh Invitation, in the Year 1751, to accede to the Treaty of *Petersburg*, declared its Readiness to do it, in a Memorial delivered to the *Russian* Minister at *Dresden* †, and even sent full Powers, and other neces-

sary nothing more than what is found in the *German* Copy, which the Ambassador abovementioned has had the Honour to deliver to the Marquis de *Puyzieulx*, without any separate or secret Article being communicated to the King of *Poland* by the abovesaid Courts. To which he is ordered to add, that, should any such separate or secret Article exist, and his *Polish* Majesty be invited to accede thereto, his said Majesty, in that Case, would do nothing that might tend to give Offence to the most Christian King, or be any Way inconsistent with the Engagements subsisting between the King of *Poland* and his most Christian Majesty, by the Treaty concluded between them the 21st of April 1749. In Witness whereof, I have signed this Declaration, and put to it the Seal of my Arms. Done at the Camp of the Grand Commandery, this, &c.

* *Extract of the Instructions given to General Arnim for his Mission to Petersburg, dated Feb. 19, 1750.*—(b) After this, General Arnim may insinuate, that they must remember in what Manner his Majesty had long since, by his Ministers at *Petersburg*, the Count de *Vicedom* and the Sieur de *Pezold*, declared his Inclination to accede to the Treaty of *Petersburg* of the 22d of May 1746; and that it was then found that the Question *An* was so closely linked with the Question *Quomodo*, that it was impossible to decide the one without the other.

(c) That, in the Negotiation relating to the Question *Quomodo*, all Sorts of Difficulties had occurred, as appears more fully by the Memorial of the *Russian* Ministry, dated the 3d of *January* 1748, in Answer to the Memorial of the King's Ministers of the 14th of *September* 1747. But that his Majesty flattered himself, from the Friendship of her Majesty the Empress of *Russia*, and the good Intentions of the *Russian* Ministry, that nothing beyond his Power would be required of him; and that his Accession would only be desired upon Condition of his being charged with nothing but what he was capable of performing; that the two Imperial Courts, on the other Hand, should promise him, in Case his patrimonial Dominions in *Germany* should be hostilely invaded, a speedy, sure, and sufficient Assistance, by Means of two Armies, to be always in Readiness on the respective Frontiers, which might be able to succour him immediately, or to make a Diversion according to the Exigence of the Case: 'And, in fine, that it be positively determined, what Share he is 'have in the Advantages that may be gained by a happy Success in War.'

† *Memorial delivered to Count de Keyserling, the Russian Minister at Dresden, the 26th of June 1751.*—The King has not hesitated to declare already verbally, to his Excellency the Count de *Keyserling*, the good Dispositions of his Majesty, relatively to the Definitive Treaty of Alliance and Guaranty, concluded at *Petersburg*, the 22d of May 1746, between their

necessary Papers for that Purpose, to the *Sieur Funck*, their Minister at *Petersburg*; but required, at the same Time, that the King of *England*, as Elector of *Hanover*, should previously accede to the secret Articles of the Treaty of *Petersburg*. And, as his *Britannic Majesty* never would be concerned in this Mystery of Iniquity, Count *Bruhl* found himself under the Necessity of waiting the Issue of the Project which had been formed to make another innocent Alliance; as appears in a Letter from Count *Bruhl* to the *Sieur Funck*, of the 2d of *May* 1753.

The Courts of *Vienna* and *Saxony* thought it necessary to put on these outward Appearances of Moderation, that they might not wound the Delicacy of such of their Allies, as shewed their Abhorrence of the secret Views of the Alliance of *Petersburg*; but, for their Part, they never lost Sight of their favourite Plan, of previously dividing the Spoils of the King of *Prussia*, in keeping constantly to the 4th Article of the said Treaty as their Basis. This appears clearly by a Letter from Count *Flemming*, of the 28th of *February* 1753 *, in which he gives Count *Bruhl* an Account:

‘ That

their Imperial Majesties the Empress of *Russia*, and the Empress-Queen of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*, to which Treaty the King has been invited to accede.

This Declaration, together with all that has been intimated at the same Time to the said *Russian* Minister, must still continue fresh in his Memory.

In the like Manner we expressly repeat here the same friendly Declaration, which, among other salutary Views, tends principally to prove his Majesty’s high Esteem for their Imperial Majesties and the other Allies, and the Value he sets on their Friendship. Nor does his Majesty doubt in the least, considering the so frequently repeated Assurances of the precious Friendship of her Majesty the Empress of *Russia*, but that she will, in Return, in Consequence of the Accession in Question, previously and sufficiently provide for the Safety of his Majesty’s hereditary Dominions, and prevail on the other Allies to do the same.

In this Expectation, his Majesty will speedily send his Minister at the Court of *Russia* the necessary Instructions for proceeding further in the Affair, and bringing the Negotiation in Question to a happy Issue.

And of this we would not fail to apprize his Excellency Count *de Keyserling*, that he may impart the same to his Court, &c.

Dresden, June 26, 1751.

C. de Bruhl.

* *Extract of a Letter from Count de Flemming to Count de Bruhl, dated at Vienna, Feb. 28, 1753.*—In Conformity to the Dispatch which your Excellency honoured me with the 19th of *December*, I have expressed to Count *d’Ublefeld* the Satisfaction of the King, our Master, at the clear and precise Declaration of her Majesty the Empress-Queen on the Ac-
know.

‘ That Count *Uhlefeld* had charged him to represent again to his Court, that they could not take too secure Measures against the ambitious Views of the King of *Prussia*, and that *Saxony*, more especially, as being the most exposed, could not be too cautious in guarding against them : That it was therefore absolutely necessary to strengthen their old Engagements, upon the Footing proposed by the late Count *Harrach*, in 1745, and that this might be done upon Occasion of the Accession to the Treaty of *Petersburg*.’

Count *Bruhl* *, in his Answer to this Dispatch, of the 8th of *March* 1753, says,

‘ That

knowledge of the Treaty which subsists between the two Courts, and on the Application to the Case in Question relative to the King of *Prussia*.

I added, at the same Time, that it would be proper, and the King my Master expected it, that, in Imitation of *Russia*, the respective Ministers, who reside at the Courts principally interested in maintaining Peace, should be eventually authorised to declare in due Time, and supposing there should seem to be a Necessity for it (before which we ourselves would not demand it) in what Light the Imperial Courts would consider any Insult or Wrong that might be done us on the Part of the King of *Prussia*.

Count *d'Uhlefeld* replied, that there would be no Difficulty about the Orders to be sent for that Purpose to their Ministers, if we required it ; but that he desired me again to consider of what Use such a Declaration could be to us, and what Impression it might make on the King of *Prussia*, when given in the Sense of the Treaty of 1743, considering the Insufficiency of the Succour therein stipulated : That he charged me to represent again, on this Occasion, to my Court, that they could not be too careful in taking Measures against the ambitious Views of the King of *Prussia* ; and that *Saxony* especially, as being the most exposed, could not use too many Precautions to guard against him : ‘ That it was therefore absolutely necessary to strengthen our former Engagements, on the Footing proposed by the late Count *de Harrach* in 1745. That this might be done on Occasion of our Accession to the Treaty of *Petersburg*, or in any other Manner which to us should appear most convenient for our Safety, and the properest for keeping it secret :’ That he thought no Time should be lost in putting themselves in a good Posture of Defence, it appearing to him that the present Posture of Affairs absolutely required the allied Courts to unite closer than ever, and that each of them should look upon the Interests of his Ally as his own, and, to use his own Expressions, ‘ That all should answer for each one, and each one for all.’

* *Extract of a Letter from Count Bruhl to Count Flemming at Vienna ; dated at Dreiden, March 8, 1753.*—I make Use at the same Time of the Excursion of Sir *Charles Hanbury Williams* and this safe Opportunity, to communicate to you a Report of the Privy Council of the 3d D. c. containing the Sentiments of that Council with Regard to more extensive Engage-

‘ That his *Polish* Majesty was not averse to treat afterwards, in the utmost Secrecy, with the Court of *Vienna*, concerning Succours, by private and confidential Declarations, relative to the 4th secret Article of the Treaty of *Petersburg*, upon Condition of reasonable Conditions and Advantages; which, in this Case ought to be granted him. I am previously of Opinion, adds he, That what was promised us by the Empress-Queen’s Declaration, of the 3d of *May* 1745, may serve for a Basis *.’

In a Word, to set the System of the Court of *Saxony*, concerning this Accession, in its full Light, it will be sufficient only to quote the very Words of a Dispatch from Count *Flemming* to Count *Brühl*, of the 16th of *June* 1756, in which the former expresses his Sentiments very naturally, in saying:

‘ Your Excellency knows the great Objections, which the Court of *Petersburg* made to us in the last War, when we reclaimed the *Casus Fœderis*; and your Excellency will also remember the Answer which their Ministers gave us, when we were pressed to accede to the Treaty of *Petersburg* of 1746, and we shewed our Willingness to do it, upon Condition, that we should not appear upon the Stage, till after the King of *Prussia* should be attacked, and his Forces divided; that we might not, from the Situation of our Country, hazard our falling the first Sacrifice.’

The Allies of *Saxony* entered at length into this Plan of the Court of *Dresden*; witness, among other Proofs, a remarkable

Engagements, to which we are invited by the Court of *Vienna*, on Occasion of our approaching Accession to the Treaty of *Russia*. This Communication is to be of no farther Use to you, than to inform you in what Light the Affair is considered, and what Difficulties attend it. But, besides, the King does not like the Expedient proposed, to insert at first, in our Act of Accession, the reciprocal Engagement of assisting one another with all our Forces. ‘ His Majesty, however, is not averse to come to an Understanding hereafter, under the utmost Secrecy, with the Court of *Vienna*, with Regard to such Succours, by private and confidential Declarations, relative to the fourth secret Article of the Treaty of *Petersburg*, by Means of just Conditions and Advantages, which, in this Case, must also be granted us, and in Regard to which, you may take *ad referendum* whatever they may please to propose to you. In the mean Time I am of Opinion, that what was promised by the Empress-Queen’s Declaration of the 3d of *May* 1745, may serve for the Basis.’

* This is the *Treaty of Partition*; the Court of *Vienna*’s Copy bearing Date the 3d of *May*, and that of the Court of *Saxony*, on the 18th of *May*, 1745.

able Passage, contained in the *Sieur Funck's* Dispatch of the 7th of June 1753, wherein he sends Word, that,

‘ Having been asked at *Petersburg*, Whether this Court would not take up Arms, in Case of a War with *Prussia*; and having replied, that the Situation of *Saxony* did not permit her to enter the Lifts, till her powerful Neighbour should be beat out of the Field;’ He was answered, ‘ That he was in the Right, That the *Saxons* ought to wait till the Knight was thrown out of the Saddle.’

From all the Proofs therefore, which have been now alledged, it is evident that the Court of *Saxony*, tho’ she had not acceded formally to the Treaty of *Petersburg*, is not the less an Accomplice in all the dangerous Designs, which the Court of *Vienna* has built upon the Foundation of this Treaty; and that, having by their Allies been dispensed with from a formal Concurrence, they had only waited for the Moment when they might, without too much exposing themselves, concur in it effectually, and share the Spoils of their Neighbour.

In the mean Time, the *Austrian* and *Saxon* Ministers laboured secretly and in concert, with the more Ardor, to pave the Way for those Means which were to give Existence to the secret Alliance of *Petersburg*. In this Treaty, it was laid down as a Principle, that, whenever any War whatever broke out between the King and *Russia*, the Empress-Queen would be authorised to retake *Silesia*. Nothing therefore was necessary to be done, but to bring about such a War: And, in Order to this, no Means were found more proper, than to set the King at Variance with her Majesty the Empress of *Russia* beyond a Possibility of Reconciliation, and to make Use of the most odious Impostures and the most atrocious Calumnies, in Order to provoke that Princess, by laying to the King’s Charge all sorts of Designs against *Russia*, and even the Empress’s own Person; at other Times upon *Poland*, and with Respect to *Sweden*. The Public, from the following Specimens, will judge of the Truth of what is here advanced.

By the Dispatch from Count *Vicedom*, the *Saxon* Minister at *Petersburg*, dated the 18th of April 1747*, it will appear; ‘ That

* *Extract of a Dispatch from Count de Vicedom to Count de Bruhl, dated St. Petersburg, April 18, 1747.*—I have the Honour to acquaint your Excellency, that *Pretlack* has told me in Confidence, that, at a secret Interview which he has had with the Empress and the High Chancellor, he had

‘ That Baron *Pretlack*, Minister from *Vienna* exults in his
 ‘ having found Means, by confidential Communications from
 ‘ his Court, concerning several clandestine Practices of the
 ‘ King of *Prussia* to the Prejudice of her Imperial Majesty, to
 ‘ inspire her with Sentiments which had carried her Enmity
 ‘ to the highest Pitch ; and that the two Ministers of *Vienna*
 ‘ and *Saxony* were concerting, with each other, the Means of
 ‘ accommodating Matters between the Empress-Queen and
 ‘ *France*, that the former may be able to make Head against
 ‘ the King of *Prussia*.

Count *Bernes*, in a Dispatch of the 6th of *July* 1747, acquaints the Empress-Queen with the Arguments he had made Use of to the *Russian* Minister, Count *Keyzerling*, to excite him to render his Relations more spirited, and to exaggerate the military Arrangements of the King of *Prussia*.

The *Sieur de Weingarten*, Secretary to the *Austrian* Embassy at *Berlin*, informs Count *Uhlefeld*, by a Letter dated the 24th of *August* 1748 ; that, at the Instance of Count *Bernes*, then residing at *Petersburg*, he had prevailed on the *Russian* Minister at *Berlin*, to inform his Court, that the King of *Prussia* was making fresh Preparations for War, which had no other Tendency, than to procure the Sovereignty for the Prince Successor of *Sweden* *.

Count

had found Means, by Communications made in Confidence, on the Part of his Court, relative to divers secret Practices of that Prince, disadvantageous to her Imperial Majesty, to inspire her with Sentiments that have carried her Enmity to the highest Pitch, so that this Ambassador imagines, a very small Addition would be sufficient to make her Anger break out into some hostile Act, &c.

I have therefore begun to address myself to the Ambassador *Pretlack*, after giving him a Detail of all the Advantages which might result from our friendly Proceedings for his Court, and even for that of *Russia*, by procuring an Accommodation with *France*, by which the Empress-Queen would be better enabled to make Head against the King of *Prussia*, &c.

* *Translation of a Letter from Weingarten, the Secretary of the Embassy, to Count d'Uhlefeld. Berlin, August 24, 1748.*—A Courier from the Earl of *Hyndford* passed through here the Day before Yesterday, and brought me a Dispatch from Count *de Bernes*, which gives me and Count *de Keyserling* great Light into the military Preparations making in this Country, since *C. Bernes* writes that the *French* and *Prussian* Party in *Sweden* are strenuously labouring to procure absolute Power for the Prince-Successor: That, in Consideration of these Circumstances, it was wished that the Empress's Journey to *Moscow* could be prevented ; and as Nobody could more contribute towards it than the Count *de Kayserling*, with
 Regard to the Preparations and dangerous Designs of the Court of *Berlin*.

Count Bernes, on the 12th of December 1749, wrote from Petersburg to Count de Puebla at Berlin :

‘ That he must cause it to be insinuated to the *Sieur Gros*, Minister from *Russia*, that something was plotting in *Sweden* against the Life and Person of the Empress of *Russia*, in which the Court of *Prussia* had no small Share ; and that, when the *Sieur Gros* should, in Confidence, communicate it to him, he himself should confirm the Truth of this Discovery *.’

The *Saxon* Ministers have been equally active in these underhand Dealings, with those of *Vienna* ; and, indeed, it may be even said they surpassed them.

In the Instructions which the Court of *Saxony* gave, in 1750, to General *d’Arnim*, when he was going in Quality of Minister Plenipotentiary to *Petersburg*, there is one express Article, by which he is charged to keep up dextrously the Distrust and Jealousy of *Russia* with Regard to *Prussia*, and to encourage every Disposition that might be taken against that Crown †.

No Person executed these Orders better than the *Sieur de Funck*, the *Saxon* Minister at *Petersburg*, who was the Life and Soul of the whole Party.

Never

lin, he was to stir up this Minister for that Purpose ; and, he being already sufficiently prejudiced against this Court, I found no Difficulty in carrying my Point ; for Yesterday he shewed me his Relation, drawn up according to the Count de Bernes’s Desires, and promised me to continue in that Strain every Week.

* Letter from Count de Bernes to Count de la Puebla. Dated at Petersburg, December 12, 1749.—I venture, under the Seal of the greatest Secrecy, to make you the following Request. It is desired that you would get it whispered to M. de Gros, the *Russian* Minister, but with so much Precaution that it may never be suspected it came from you, that some Machinations are carrying on in *Sweden* against the Empress’s Person, in which the *Prussian* Court has no small Share ; and as the said Minister, in all Probability, will not fail to make you a Confident in this Discovery, you are desired to answer him, That you know nothing of the Matter, but that you will make Enquiries about it ; and afterwards you are to confirm it to him, as a Thing that you have found out upon Enquiry.

† Translated Extract of the Instruction given to General *Arnim*. Dresden, February 19, 1750.—General *Arnim* must also take Care to keep up in the Empress, and in her well-intentioned Ministers, a Jealousy of the *Prussian* Power, its Aggrandisement, and the Abuse that is made of it ; and, consequently, he must not fail to commend and applaud the Attention, and all the Measures, which the Empress may take to oppose it, &c.

Never did that Minister omit an Opportunity of insinuating, that the King was forming Designs upon *Courland*, *Polish Prussia*, and the City of *Dantzic*; that the Courts of *France*, *Prussia*, and *Sweden*, were hatching vast Projects, in Case of a Vacancy of the Throne of *Poland*; and innumerable other Falsties of the same Kind; which his Majesty has sufficiently contradicted by the Conduct full of Amity and Moderation, which he has constantly observed towards the Republic of *Poland*, and by the Caution he has used never to intermeddle with the domestic Affairs of *Poland* and *Courland*, notwithstanding the Example given him in that Respect by other Powers.

It would be tedious to relate all the Insinuations of this Nature, which occur in the Correspondence of the *Saxon* Ministers. One remarkable Instance, in the Dispatch of the *Sieur Funck*, of the 6th of *December* 1753, will be sufficient *.

Count *Bruhl* has always been very assiduous and punctual in furnishing Materials for the *Saxon* Ministers for Insinuations of this Kind.

By the Dispatches of the 6th and 13th of *February* 1754 †, he

* *Translated Extract of a Letter from the Sieur de Funck to Count de Bruhl. Dated at St. Petersburg, Dec. 6, 1753.*—In relating the Motives which he (*Funck*) and Baron *Pretlack*, Minister from *Vienna*, had alledged to the *Russian* Ministers, for keeping continually a powerful Army on the Frontiers of *Prussia*, he says he has, among other Things, represented to them:

‘ That this Precaution was so much the more necessary, considering
‘ the notorious Views of the Courts of *France*, *Prussia*, and *Sweden*, in
‘ case of a Vacancy in the Throne of *Poland*, as the King of *Prussia*
‘ would not then delay executing his Designs upon *Polish Prussia*, and
‘ on the Mouth of the *Vistula*.—That they should imitate the Example
‘ of the King of *Prussia*, who never spares any Expences, when they
‘ have a Tendency to render him more formidable, as appears from his
‘ having lately formed three new Regiments more: That the Court of
‘ *Russia* has not the least Reason to fear being abandoned by her Allies,
‘ whenever she comes to Blows; that they know too well their own Interest, &c.’

† *Translated Extract of a Dispatch from Count de Bruhl to the Sieur Funck at Petersburg, Feb. 6, 1754.*—I do not doubt but the Court of *Russia* is already informed of the different Movements and Arrangements, which the King of *Prussia* is making in the Kingdom of that Name with the greatest Celerity and the utmost Secrecy, with Respect to Commerce, the Coin, and especially military Preparations. I also hope that Court will be the more attentive thereto, as those Preparations have been remarked to succeed the great Augmentation of Troops which the Emperors of *Russia* lately ordered to be made in her neighbouring Provinces,

M

and

he informs the Ministers of *Petersburg*, of commercial Arrangements, of the Erection of Mints, and of Armaments, in *Prussia*; adding this Reflection, that the Ambition of the King of *Prussia*, his Views of Aggrandisement upon *Polish Prussia*, and his Project to ruin the Commerce of *Dantzic*, were no Secret.

He insinuates, by the Dispatch of the 28th of *July 1754*, the King's having a Design upon *Courland*, because the *Berlin Gazette* had published the Death of *Biron* *; and, in that of the 2d of *August* †, he endeavours to establish a Belief that *France* and *Prussia* had been labouring a great While, at the *Ottoman Porte*, to bring about a War against *Russia*; and that, if

and that they seem to be in Consequence thereof. I have, however, thought proper to communicate to you the Advices on this Head, which we have successively received, in order that you may make Use of them in your Conferences with the Ministry of the Court where you reside. We are very attentive thereto, being well satisfied of the King of *Prussia*'s great Desire to intermeddle in the domestic Affairs of *Poland*; that his Projects to ruin the Commerce of *Poland*, and particularly that of *Dantzic*, become every Day more and more conspicuous; and that his Views of Aggrandisement, on that Side, are certainly one of the most flattering Objects of his Schemes.

Count *Bruhl*'s Dispatch of the 13th of *February, 1754*, contains only a Detail of the military Preparations which the King was making in *Prussia*.

Extract of a Letter from the Sieur de Funck to Count de Bruhl, June 30th, 1754.—According to the Report of the Envoy, *M. de Gross*, your Excellency has yourself informed him, that seven new *Prussian* Regiments are soon to be raised. Thanks are returned to your Excellency for this Advice, and, at the same Time, assured, that a good Use will certainly be made of it, as well as of all other Intelligence of this Nature.

* *Translated Extract of a Dispatch from Count de Bruhl to the Sieur Funck. Warsaw, July 28, 1754.*—The Designs which are hatching by some ill-intentioned Powers, with Regard to *Courland*, manifest themselves, besides other Tokens and Preparations, by the public Gazettes of *Berlin*, which sometimes announce the Death of the unhappy Duke, and sometimes his desperate State of Health, in order, by this Means, to prepare the Public for future Events, &c.

† *Translated Extract of a Dispatch from Count de Bruhl to the Sieur Funck. Warsaw, August 2, 1754.*—In speaking of the Umbrage taken by the *Ottoman Porte*, at the Fortrel's building by the Court of *Russia* on the Frontiers of *Turky*, he adds:

'As the Courts of *France* and *Prussia* have hitherto constantly laboured to draw the *Ottoman Porte* into a War with *Russia*, this Affair would afford them a fine Opportunity; the King of *Prussia* would then no longer delay pulling off the Mask, and openly declaring the Design of his continual Armaments; in which Case, *Courland* might possibly become the first Sacrifice to his Ambition.'

if they found Means of succeeding, the King of *Prussia* would not miss the Opportunity of executing his Design upon *Courland*.

In the Dispatch of the First of *December* 1754 *, Count *Bruhl* transmits to *Russia* the fictitious Advice, that the King of *Prussia*, in Order to make his Alliance agreeable to the Court of *Denmark*, had offered them his Assistance to acquire the Possession of the Dutchy of *Holstein*, under Pretence, that the Great Duke of *Russia* had embraced the *Greek* Religion, which was not tolerated in the Empire. This is a Thing his Majesty never entertained the least Thought of, and, for the Falsity of which, he may boldly appeal to the Testimony of the Court of *Copenhagen*.

The *Sieur Funk* informed Count *Bruhl*, by a Letter of the 19th of *July* 1755, that the *Sieur Gros*, the *Russian* Minister at *Dresden*, would do a good Piece of Service to the common

M 2

Cause,

* *Translated Extract of a Dispatch from Count de Bruhl to the Sieur Funk, dated Dec. 1, 1754.*—I cannot conceal from you the Advice I have received, concerning a new Design of the King of *Prussia* to facilitate his Views of Aggrandisement. That Prince, it is well known, has long endeavoured to bring the Courts of *Sweden* and *Denmark* into his Interest. The Overture he made in *Denmark*, on Occasion of prolonging the Subsidiary Treaty between that Court and *France*, having failed, he is now thinking of other Methods for gaining over the Court of *Denmark*.

The Birth of the young Grand Duke of *Russia* must have appeared to him a favourable Opportunity of obtaining that End; for, as he imagines that, after this Event, which secures the Succession in the Dutchy of *Holstein*, the Negotiation for exchanging that Dutchy against the County of *Oldenburg* will be attended with greater Difficulties; and that the King of *Denmark* would not, without great Reluctance, drop a Project whereby his Dominions would receive that compacted Form he so much desires; it is pretended, that, in order to succeed in his Views, he has proposed another Plan to the *Danish* Court. It has hitherto been impossible to discover the Nature of this Plan, or in what Manner he has promised to second it; whether even violent Means are to be made Use of, and what he would stipulate for himself in Return. However, my Advices make me conjecture, that, in this Project, the Pretence of the *Greek* Religion, which the Grand Duke has embraced, and which is not one of the Religions tolerated in the Empire, has not been forgot; and that he flatters himself, by this Means, to engage therein the Empire and the Guarantees of the Peace of *Westphalia*.

Though I do not pretend to determine any Thing in Regard to this Project, which, after all, is so conformable to the Genius of the King of *Prussia*; and though I am likewise of Opinion, that the Court of *Denmark* will not be the Dupe of it, yet the Idea alone of such a Project seems sufficiently important for you to impart it in Confidence to the *Russian* Ministry, but still with the necessary Caution, &c.

Cause, if he would send Advice to his Court, that the King of *Prussia* had found a Channel in *Courland*, through which all the Secrets of the Court of *Russia* were conveyed to him; and that they knew how to make a good Use of such Advice with the Empress*.

Count *Bruhl* answered, the 23d of *July*, that he had taken Care to give the necessary Information to the *Sieur Gros*, who would not fail to act accordingly †.

By the Concurrence of so great a Number of Calumnies and Impositions, they at length, succeeded in ensnaring the Empress of *Russia's* good Faith and Equity, and in prejudicing this Princess to such a Degree against the King, that, by the Result of the Assemblies of the Senate of *Russia*, held on the 14th and 15th of *May* 1753, it was laid down, as a fundamental Maxim of the Empire, to oppose every further Aggrandisement of the King of *Prussia*, and to crush him by a superior Force, as soon as a favourable Opportunity offered of reducing the House of *Brandenburg* to its original State of Mediocrity.

This Resolution was renewed in a great Council, held in the Month of *October* 1755, and even then extended so far, that it was determined to attack the King of *Prussia*, without any farther Discussion, whether that Prince should happen to attack any of the Allies of the Court of *Russia*, or should himself be attacked by one of the Allies of that Court ‡.

To

* *Translated Extract of a Letter from the Sieur Funck to Count de Bruhl.* Peterburg, June 9, 1755.—It would be Rendering good Service to the common Cause, if a Hint were given in Confidence to M. de *Gros*, that he should mention in general Terms in one of his Reports, merely to afford Occasion for insinuating it artfully to the Empress, that the King of *Prussia* must have found out a Channel in *Courland*, by which he is exactly informed of the Secrets of this Court, &c.

† *Translated Extract of a Dispatch from Count de Bruhl to M. Funck, dated July 23, 1755.*—In acknowledging the Receipt of your Dispatch of the 30th past, I shall tell you I have taken Care to discharge, in Regard to M. de *Gros*, the Commission contained in your Letter of the 9th past. He thankfully received the Advice which was given him, as nothing could render him more acceptable to his Court, than making frequent and artful Mention, in his Reports, of the pernicious Views and Artifices of the Court of *Prussia*, which are but too true; and he will not fail of profiting by this Counsel, &c.

‡ *Extract of a Letter from the Sieur Funck, to Count de Bruhl.* Peterburg, October 20, 1755.—All I can positively say, concerning the Object of the Deliberations of the last Grand Council, is this: That, in taking for their Basis the known Result of the Grand Council at *Moscow*, they

To form an Idea of the Joy, which this Resolution of the Court of *Russia* gives Count *Brühl*, and how well he was disposed to bring his own to act in concert with it; we shall produce the two following Passages. In the Dispatch of the 11th of *November* 1755, he answers the *Sieur Funck*, that

‘ The Deliberations of the Grand Council reflect so much the more Glory upon *Russia*, as nothing can be more advantageous to the common Cause, than previously to lay an effectual Foundation for destroying the overgrown Power of *Prussia* and the undoubted Ambition of that Court.’

In his Dispatch of the 23d of *November*, he explains himself as follows :

‘ The Result of the Grand Council of *Russia* has given us great Satisfaction : The confidential Communication of it, which *Russia* is pleased to make, will enable all its Allies, as well as our Court, to enter on an Explanation relative to the Arrangements and Measures to be taken in Consequence thereof. But *Saxony* cannot be blamed, for proceeding, considering her Neighbour’s superior Power, with the utmost Caution, and previously expects that a Provision be made for its Security by its Allies, and to be assisted with the requisite Means of acting.’

The Convention for a Neutrality in *Germany*, signed at *London* the 16th of *January*, having silenced all the Calumnies of Count *Brühl*, and shaken his System of Iniquity ; he redoubled his Efforts in *Russia*, to prevent the Re-establishment of a good Understanding between the King and the Court of *Petersburg*. See how he explains himself on this Head in his Dispatch of the 23d of *June* 1756.

‘ A Reconciliation, between the Courts of *Berlin* and *Petersburg* would be the most critical and the most dangerous

M 3

‘ Event

they have again laid it down as a fundamental Maxim for Time to come, to oppose with all their Forces the farther Aggrandisement of the House of *Brandenburg*, and, for this Purpose, to put themselves in so good a Condition, that they may take Advantage of the first Opportunity that shall offer ; ‘ and they are resolved to attack the King of *Prussia* without any ulterior Discussion, not only in the Case of this Prince’s attacking any of the Allies of this Court ; but this is likewise to take Place, if the King of *Prussia* should be attacked by one of the said Allies of this Court.’ In Order to this, they intend to form Magazines for an hundred thousand Men at *Riga*, *Mittau*, *Liebau* and *Windau* ; and they have contrived for this Service a Fund of two Millions and a half of *Roubles*, and another annual Fund of a Million and a half for maintaining these Arrangements.

‘ Event that could happen. It is to be hoped, that *Russia* will not hearken to such odious Proposals; and that the Court of *Vienna* will be able to prevent so fatal an Union.’

The Court of *Vienna* having perfectly succeeded in this Respect; and imagining, after the new Connections they contracted during the Course of this Year, that they had caught the favourable Opportunity of recovering *Silesia* without Obstruction; they accordingly lost no Time in taking their necessary Measures. All the World knows, what great Armaments were made by the Court of *Russia*, both by Sea and Land, in the Month of *April*, without any apparent Object; the Court of *England*, whose Name was made free with on this Occasion, having required no Succours.—Soon after, *Bohemia* and *Moravia* were crowded with Troops; Camps were assembled; Magazines erected; and all the Preparations made for an approaching War.

It is not upon bare Suspicion, or false Intelligence, that the King has attributed those Armaments to a secret Combination against his Dominions, and afterwards postponed, for certain Reasons, until next Year. His Majesty has had such Intimations of it, as almost amount to a Demonstration: For Example,

The *Sieur Prasfe*, Secretary to the *Saxon* Embassy at *Petersburg*, wrote thus to Count *Brühl*, on the 28th of *April* 1756:

‘ I am charged to acquaint your Excellency, that it is wished you would be pleased, in Order to favour certain Views, to get conveyed to *Petersburg* by different Channels the following Intelligence:’ “ That the King of *Prussia*, under Pretence of Commerce, was sending Officers and Engineers in Disguise into *Ukraine*, to reconnoitre the Country, and excite a Rebellion.” ‘ That this Intelligence must not come from the Court of *Saxony*, nor from M. *Gros*, the *Russian* Envoy, but from third Hands; in Order to conceal this Contrivance; and that the same Commission had been given to other Ministers, so that this Piece of News may come from different Quarters. I was also desired to write of it to Baron *Sack* in *Sweden*, which I shall take Care to do: And I was also assured, that the Interest of our Court was equally concerned therein; with this Addition, that the King of *Prussia* had given *Saxony* a Blow, which they would feel for fifty Years; but that he should himself soon receive one, which he would feel for a hundred Years.’

Count *Brühl*, who is always ready to act against the King,
and

and not remarkably delicate in the Choice of the Means made Use of, promised, in his Letter of the 2d of *June*, to execute this Commission *. — Here then is the Pretence of a Rupture ready found.

Secretary *Prasse* writes, in another Dispatch of the 10th of *May*:

‘ Going to visit a certain Minister, he told me that he waited with Impatience for the Effect of the Intelligence that had been suggested; and, at the same Time, gave me to understand, that they would not much longer hesitate about beginning a War against the King of *Prussia*, in order to set Bounds to the Power of so troublesome a Neighbour. I took the Liberty to represent, that I did not see, in Favour of what Ally they intended to make so powerful a Diversion, especially since the Convention of Neutrality, signed between the Kings of *Prussia* and *England*. To this I was answered, those Engagements do not in the least concern us, we go on our own Way, in keeping close to the Sense of the Treaty of Subsidy; the Empress having charged the Grand Council with the Care of putting this Treaty in Execution, such Measures have been thought proper to be taken, as might be most conducive to the Glory of the Crown, and the Security of our Allies. Adding, that, the Empress having given the Grand-Council an unlimited Power to act according as Circumstances should require, he had made Use of it, to fasten the Bell to the Beast.’ This was his Expression.

The same Secretary writes, in his Letter dated the 21st of *June*,

‘ That, to judge by the present Situation of Affairs at the Court of *Russia*, they would very much approve of the new Connections of the Court of *Vienna* with *France*: That they might even so far extend their Engagements with the Court of *Vienna*, as to support it in its Enterprizes against *Prussia*; which were talked of publicly at *Petersburg*: That Count *Esterhazy* was very busy in negotiating, but with the utmost Secrecy.’ He adds ‘ That he had learned, from Persons

M 4

‘ who

* *Extract of a Dispatch from Count de Bruhl to Secretary Prasse at Petersburg, June 2, 1756.*—As to what regards the secret Commission, for transmitting to *Petersburg*, by secret Methods, Advice of the *Prussian* Machinations in the *Ukraine*, we are yet in search of a good and safe Channel; and they shall very soon perceive, in some Shape other, the Effect of my personal Inclination to second so good, though somewhat artful, an Intention.

‘ who were well informed, that the Order for putting a Stop
 ‘ to the Armaments by Sea and Land, was equally owing to
 ‘ their Want, both of good Sea-Officers and Seamen for the
 ‘ Marine, and of Magazines and Forage for the Land-Forces.’

The Advices from *Vienna* perfectly agree with those from
Russia. Count *Flemming*, the *Saxon* Minister at *Vienna*, writes
 to Count *Brühl*, on the 12th of *June*, in these very Terms :

‘ Having brought the Thread of my Discourse with Count
 ‘ *Kaunitz*, insensibly, to the Armaments of *Russia*, I asked
 ‘ him the Reason of them : And, though this Minister did
 ‘ not, on this Occasion, clearly explain himself thereon, yet
 ‘ he did not contradict me, when I told him that those great
 ‘ Preparations seemed rather to be intended against the King
 ‘ of *Prussia*, than to fulfil their Engagements with *England*.
 ‘ And, on this Occasion, I gave Count *Kaunitz* to understand,
 ‘ that I could not well conceive how *Russia* could maintain
 ‘ such numerous Armies out of their own Territories, in Case
 ‘ the Subsidies from *England* ceased, and that consequently
 ‘ the Empress-Queen must intend to supply their Deficiency :
 ‘ Upon which he answered me, that the Money would be
 ‘ willingly granted, provided they knew how to employ it
 ‘ properly. These were his own Words. And on my observ-
 ‘ ing to him, that it was to be apprehended, in Case that
 ‘ crafty and sharp-sighted Prince should happen to discover
 ‘ such a Concert with this Court, he would, all of a sudden,
 ‘ fall upon them ; he replied, that he was not very uneasy
 ‘ about it ; that he would meet with his Match ; and that
 ‘ they were prepared against all Events.’

In the Dispatch of the 4th of *July*, Count *Flemming* ex-
 presses himself thus .

‘ Count *Keyserling* has received a Letter from a certain
 ‘ *Russian* Minister, which is written with such Obscurity, that
 ‘ it is very difficult to form any Judgment of the Sentiments of
 ‘ his Court, with Regard to the Resolution they propose to
 ‘ take in the present Crisis. The said Letter is dated the 15th
 ‘ of *June* ; and contains in Substance, that he would not have
 ‘ failed to have informed him of the Connection of the pre-
 ‘ sent Affairs, had he not been prevented by the great Secrecy,
 ‘ which it was agreed to observe, and which had laid him un-
 ‘ der the Necessity of using a Style equally laconic and mys-
 ‘ terious ; that he was not surprised, that he, *Keyserling*, saw
 ‘ before his Eyes a Chaos, which he could not clear up :
 ‘ That all he could do at present, was only to refer him to
 ‘ the

* the Saying, *Sapienti sat*; hoping, that hereafter both he and *Kaunitz* might not have any Occasion to make Use of such Reserve; that the Treaty between *England* and *Prussia* had made great Alteration in Affairs; and that, as the Correspondence between *England* and *Prussia* still continued, he must be upon his Guard with Respect to Mr. *Keith*.*

Count *Flemming*'s Dispatches are filled with a great Number of such Passages. He relates among other Things, that Count *Keyserling* had received Orders to spare neither Pains nor Money, in Order to obtain an exact Knowledge of the State of the Revenues of the Court of *Vienna*; and he assures, that this Court had remitted a Million of Florins to *Petersburg*. He very often expresses his own Persuasion of an established Concert between the two Courts of *Vienna* and *Russia*; that the latter, in Order the better to conceal the true Reasons of her Armaments, alledged the specious Pretence of being enabled thereby to fulfil the Engagements they had contracted with *England*; and that when all the Preparations should be finished, they were to fall unexpectedly upon the King of *Prussia* *. This Persuasion runs through all his Dispatches;

* *Extract of a Letter from Count de Flemming to Count de Bruhl, Vienna, June —, 1756.*—I must further add, that Count *Keyserling*, by the last Rescript, has been enjoined to spare neither Pains nor Money to come at an exact Knowledge of the State of the Revenues of this Court. It is probable they are desirous of getting this Information, in Order to know exactly, whether this Court can easily support, by its own Funds and without the Assistance of *England*, the Expences of a War; and whether it can, besides, furnish Subsidies, &c.

From the same, dated June 9.

There is Reason to presume, That it has been concerted between the two Imperial Courts of *Vienna* and *Russia*, that the latter, the better to conceal the true Reasons of her Armament should alledge the specious Pretence of thereby keeping herself in a Condition to fulfil, in Case of Need, her Engagements contracted in the last subsidiary Convention with *England*; and, when all the Preparations are finished, then to fall suddenly upon the King of *Prussia*, &c.

From the same, dated June 19.

By the general and obscure Overtures which a certain Minister has made to the *Sieur Prasle*, concerning the Armament of *Russia*, and which your Excellency has been pleased to communicate to me by the said Dispatch: That Minister, I have observed, begins to grow more reserved and mysterious with regard to the Intentions of his Court. This Reserve to me appears conformable to that which is practised here, where they also only give one to understand, that they have no other Design than remaining quiet, and preparing in the mean Time, against any Event that may happen in the present Junctures, &c.

patches; and we may reasonably credit a Minister so intelligent, so well informed, and so much in the Way of being so.

Upon combining all these Circumstances together, namely, the Treaty of *Petersburg*, by which the Court of *Vienna* is authorised to recover *Silesia*, as soon as a War breaks out between *Prussia* and *Russia*: The Resolution solemnly taken in *Russia*, to embrace the first Opportunity of attacking the King, whether he should be the Aggressor, or be attacked: The Armaments of the two Imperial Courts, at a Time, when neither of them had any Enemy to fear, but when the Conjectures seemed to favour the Views of the Court of *Vienna* upon *Silesia*: The formal Confession of the *Russian* Ministers, that those Armaments were designed against the King: The tacit Acknowledgment of Count *Kaunitz*: The Pains taken by the *Russian* Ministers to find a Pretence for accusing the King of endeavouring to stir up a Rebellion in the *Ukraine*: I say, from the Combination of all these Circumstances, there results a Kind of Demonstration of a secret Combination entered into against the King: And it is submitted to the Judgment of the impartial World, whether his Majesty, who had been long informed of all these Particulars, could intirely discredit positive Advices, which came to him from good Hands, of such a Combination; and, consequently, whether he was not in the Right to demand of the Court of *Vienna* friendly Explanations and Assurances concerning the Intention of their Armaments.

Instead of making a proper Return to this friendly and open Way of acting, the Empress-Queen thought proper to increase the just Suspicions of the King, by an Answer, which was equally harsh, captious, and obscure; telling the *Sieur Klinggrafe*, 'That she had taken her Measures for her own Security, and for that of her Allies and Friends.'

This pretended Danger is not to be comprehended: The Empress-Queen had nothing to apprehend for herself; especially since her late Alliance with one of the most respectable Powers of *Europe*; and there was none of her Allies, that stood in Need of her Assistance. But the Riddle is explained, by comparing with this Answer the Circumstances above-mentioned; and, especially, the secret Article of the Alliance of *Petersburg*, by Virtue of which, the Empress-Queen thinks herself authorised to claim *Silesia*, whenever the King should happen to be at War with one of her Allies. It would be in vain to object, that this Alliance was merely defensive. The
Step,

Step, from defensive to offensive Measures, is not difficult, when two Allies mutually furnish each other with Pretences for War; and when the auxiliary Party flatters himself that he may make Conquests upon the Enemy of the belligerent Party. Besides, the Pretence, which was sought for, sufficiently shews, what Interpretation they intended to give the Term Offensive.

In fine, the Public may now be satisfied of the real Intention of this Answer, from Count *Kaunitz*'s own Words, as related in a very interesting Dispatch from Count *Flemming* of the 28th of July. That Dispatch, to be found in *Extensio* in the Note *, places the System of the Court of *Vienna*, in

* Letter from Count *Flemming* to Count de *Bruhl*, dated at *Vienna*, the 28th of July 1756.—Monsieur, M. de *Klinggrafe* received last Saturday an Express from his Court, in Consequence of which he sent the next Morning a Note to Count de *Kaunitz*, earnestly desiring him to appoint an Hour for a Conference with him. This Note was delivered to the Chancellor of State, just at the Time he was in Conference with the Marshals *Neuperg* and *Brown* and General Prince *Piccolomini*. And as he intended, immediately after the Conference, to wait upon the Empress-Queen, in order to make her a Report thereof, he sent Word to M. *Klinggrafe*, that he was indeed obliged to go to *Schœnbrunn*, but nevertheless he would esteem it a Favour if he would hasten to him that very Instant; which the *Prussian* Minister did not fail to do. Count de *Kaunitz* told me in Confidence, at a Conversation I had with him Yesterday Morning, that M. *Klinggrafe*, on his accosting him, gave him to understand, with a certain Embarrassment blended with Uneasiness, that he had just received an Express from his Court, who brought him some Orders, the Contents of which he was to lay before the Empress-Queen in Person, and was enjoined to demand a private Audience of her Imperial Majesty for that Purpose, which he desired he would be pleased to procure for him. That he, Count *Kaunitz*, replied, that, being just ready to set out for *Schœnbrunn*, he willingly took upon him to demand the Audience he desired; but, at the same Time, gave him to understand, that it was proper he should be enabled, at least in general Terms, to give the Empress previous Notice of the Nature of the Insinuations he had Orders to make to her Majesty. Upon which M. de *Klinggrafe* told him that he was charged to demand amicably, and by Way of *Eclaircissement*, in the Name of the King his Master, what was the Intention of the Armaments and warlike Preparations making here, and whether they might not, perhaps, concern him; which, however, he could not imagine, as he was conscious that he had not given the least Occasion for them. That he, *Kaunitz*, replied, that he could not just then make any Answer to that Overture; that he would not fail making a Report thereof immediately to the Empress, and procure him the Audience he desired: That, nevertheless, he could not forbear telling him, that he was surpris'd at the Explanation which the King his Master demanded, concerning the Measures taken in this Country, seeing this Court had expressed no Uneasiness or Umbrage at

in a full Light. Count *Flemming*, after giving a Detail of what Count *Kaunitz* had told him, with Regard to the *Sieur Klinggrafe's* Declaration, proceeds in this Manner :

‘ That

at the great Motions and Preparations which had been previously observed in his Army. This Minister farther told me, ‘ That, having set out immediately after for *Schenbrunn*, he had, in his Way thither, considered what Answer he should advise his Sovereign to return *M. Klinggrafe* ; and thinking he perceived that the King of *Prussia* had two Objects in View, which this Court was desirous equally to avoid, *viz.* to come to Conferences and *Eclaircissements*, that must immediately cause a Suspension of the Measures which they judged necessary to be vigorously continued ; and secondly, to carry Matters still further, to other Propositions and more essential Engagements ; he had therefore judged that the Answer ought to be of such a Nature as might intirely elude the Question of the King of *Prussia* ; and that, in leaving no more Room for further Explanations, it should at the same Time be equally resolute and polite, without being susceptible either of any sinister or favourable Interpretation. That, conformable to this Notion, it appeared to him sufficient, that the Empress should content herself with simply answering, That, in the violent and general Crisis *Europe* was now in, her Duty and the Dignity of her Crown required her to take sufficient Measures for her own Security as well as for the Safety of her Friends and Allies.’ That the Empress-Queen had approved of this Answer ; and, as a Proof that the Step and Demand of the King of *Prussia* did not occasion the least Embarrassment here, her Majesty immediately ordered the Hour of *M. Klinggrafe's* Audience to be fixed for the next Day, which was the Day before Yesterday : And after hearing that Minister's Proposition, just as he had imparted it the preceding Day to Count *de Kaunitz*, she had answered him precisely in the Terms abovementioned, and then suddenly broke off the Audience with a Nod, without entering into any further Detail. It is certain that all *Vienna*, being then assembled in the Empress-Queen's Drawing-Room, it being a Day of *Galla*, saw *M. Klinggrafe* enter, and then depart in a very few Minutes, with an Air of Astonishment. I have received all these Particulars from the Mouth of Count *de Kaunitz*, who, on this Occasion, has talked to me with more Openness and Confidence than he had done hitherto, and even charged me to make Use of them in my Dispatches to your Excellency, but still with the greatest Secrecy.

It is not doubted but this Answer, equally strong and obscure, will greatly embarrass the King of *Prussia* ; and that Prince, it is pretended here, must be very uneasy, and that he has already drawn out of his Treasury three Millions of Crowns, for defraying the Expences of his Preparations and Augmentations.

It is presumed, that his Design in asking the abovementioned Question probably was, that, if he had been answered, that he himself had been the Cause of the Armaments made here, he would have endeavoured to disculpate himself, by alledging, in Proof of his Innocence, that, for this very Reason, he had not even formed the Camps which he had ordered to be marked out, in order to exercise his Soldiers, but had directed the Regiments to separate ; imagining, in all Probability, that he should lay
this

‘ That Minister added, That having, immediately after, set out for *Schonbrun*, he had, in his Way thither, considered, what Answer he should advise his Sovereign to return to Monsieur de *Klinggrafe*; and that having, as he thought, per-

this Court under a Necessity of following his Example, by discontinuing likewise its Preparations. However, I am persuaded he will find it a difficult Task, by such Illusions, to divert it from its Design.

We have learned, by an Express who arrived last *Sunday* from the Count de *Puebla*, that, notwithstanding the feigned Dispositions of the King of *Prussia*, his Troops still continued filing off towards *Silesia*. It is besides very easily conceived, that, by the local Position of his Army, that Prince can assemble them in as many Weeks as it would require Months to do the same here, on Account of the Distance of the Places where the Troops are quartered; on which Account he has too visible an Advantage over this Court, which he can put to such great Expences, by long and continual Marches, that they would at last become intolerable: I say, it is very readily conceived, that it is necessary to pursue, without Interruption, the Measures already begun, in order to put themselves, in the present Circumstances, upon equal Terms, and in a good Posture; that the King of *Prussia* may be thereby obliged to keep up his Armaments, and the Augmentations made and to be made, which exceed his Means, or waste himself gradually; ‘ or else, in order to prevent this Inconvenience, to take a precipitate Resolution; which, I think, ‘ is precisely what they expect.’

The Return of M. *Klinggrafe*’s Courier, which the said Prince, doubtless, impatiently expects, will give us more Light into his Dispositions. It is reasonable to believe, that, if he thinks himself menaced, he will no longer delay coming to Action, and preventing those whom he dreads, in order to take Advantage of the Situation in which this Court will continue till the End of the Month of *August*, which is the Term when all the Troops are to be assembled. But, on the other Hand, if he remains quiet, he may be persuaded that he will not be molested or attacked, ‘ at least not this Year.’ However, from all the Observations I am able to make, I cannot help thinking, that this Court must be very certain of the Friendship and Attachment of *Russia*. And this seems to me to be farther confirmed by a Letter of the 6th of *December*, from M. *Swart*, the Dutch Minister at *Petersburg*, to M. de *Burmanna*, in which, among other Things, he observes, that the French Emissary, the Chevalier *Douglas*, gained Ground every Day.

As this cannot fail of producing an Alteration in the old System of *Russia*, it is not all surprising that the High Chancellor Count *Besluceff*, agreeably to what your Excellency did me the Honour to write to me in your last Dispatch, has resolved to retire into the Country, under Pretence of recovering his Health, and to withdraw a-while from public Business; as he may be desirous of waiting what Turn Affairs may take, and perhaps foresees the Moment is at no great Distance, since the Whole seems to depend on the King of *Prussia*’s Resolution; it being certain, that, if he remains quiet, neither will the Court of *Vienna* begin to act, ‘ at least this Year: But she will endeavour to finish her Preparations during that Interval, that she may, the next Year, be in a Situation to take a

Reso-

‘perceived, that the King of *Prussia* had two Objects in View, which they meant, here, equally to avoid, *viz.* To bring on Conferences and Explanations, which might immediately

‘Resolution suitable to the Circumstances and Events which Time may produce.’

‘And this to me is a further Confirmation of the Opinion which I ventured to take the Liberty of communicating to your Excellency in my former Letters, that our Court has not any surer Means of profiting by the present Conjunctions, which, perhaps, never were so favourable during the Reign of our august Master, than by putting itself in a good Posture, in order that its Concurrence may be courted. A Friend of mine, who pretends to have his Information from one of the Clerks of the Treasury, assures me, that this Court has remitted a Million of Florins to *Russia*.

Count *de Kaunitz* has told me, that the Advices which your Excellency had conveyed to him, relating to the Reports spread by the King of *Prussia*, concerning Alliances to be made between him and us, as also with *Russia*; and, moreover, that this Court was taking upon her a Mediation between *France* and *England*; has already been sent to him by other Hands, and consequently deserved the more Attention, as well as to be contradicted; which the Empress-Queen’s Ministers at the Courts of *Europe* would accordingly be ordered to do. This Chancellor of State further told me, there was Advice, that the King of *Prussia* had formed an Intention of surprising the City of *Stralsund* in *Swedish Pomerania*; and that, if this proved true, it was probably to be in Consequence of the Plot lately discovered at *Stockholm*.

Should your Excellency have an Opportunity of making Insinuations with Safety at the Court of *London*, you might perhaps do it some Service, by apprising it of the Danger into which it has been led by those who now have there the greatest Influence.

That Court will find it a difficult Task to free herself from the Distress which she is plunged into; and, if she does not separate herself from the King of *Prussia*, by making her Peace with *France* on the best Conditions possible, the latter will go on from Success to Success, and from one Project to another, which at length may prove fatal to the House of *Hanover*.

I beg it as a Favour of your Excellency, that you would not descend to Particulars with M. *de Broglie* about any Thing I have the Honour to write to your Excellency; because that Ambassador holds a Correspondence with M. *d’Aubeterre*, who has told me, with some Surprise, that the Count *de Broglie* was fully persuaded, that Mischief was intended against the King of *Prussia*, and even accused him of Distrust and too much Reserve, relating to the Designs of the Court of *Vienna*.

The Marquis *d’Aubeterre* having long solicited Leave to absent himself, during a few Months, from his Post, in order to attend his Family Affairs, which require his Presence at *Paris*, has at last obtained his Request.

General *Karoli*, and not General *Nadasdi*, as was thought, has just been declared Bann of *Croatia*.

I have the Honour to be, with the most profound Respect, &c.

C. Flemming.

‘mediately occasion a Suspension of those Measures, which it
‘was thought necessary to be vigorously continued; and, se-
‘condly, To carry Things still farther, and to other more es-
‘sential Proposals and Engagements; he had judged, that the
‘Answer ought to be of such a Nature, as intirely to elude the
‘King of *Prussia*’s Question; and without leaving the least
‘Room for further Explanations should, at the same Time,
‘be firm and polite, without being susceptible either of a fini-
‘ster or a favourable Construction: That, agreeably to this
‘Idea, he thought it would suffice, that the Empress should
‘simply answer, That, in the violent general Crisis, *Europe*
‘was in, both her Duty, and the Dignity of her Crown,
‘called upon her to take sufficient Measures for her own Se-
‘curity, as well as for that of her Friends and Allies.’

Hence it plainly appears, that Count *Kaunitz*, by dictating the above Answer to his Sovereign, proposed to cut off all Means of explaining and conciliating Matters, and to prosecute, at the same Time, the Preparations of his dangerous Designs, hoping, that the King would be so far provoked, as to take some Step, which might serve to make him pass for the Aggressor.

His Majesty, without suffering himself to be discouraged by the bad Success of his first Step, and being unwilling to omit any Thing that might tend to the Preservation of Peace; ordered his Instances to be repeated twice more at the Court of *Vienna*, in Order to get merely an Assurance, that he should not be attacked: But, upon the second Proposal, they eluded the Question; contenting themselves with denying the Existence of the Combination against his Majesty, which, however, has been just now proved; and, upon the third Requisition, they absolutely refused any further Explanation.

This constant Refusal of giving an Assurance of so innocent a Nature, gives the highest Degree of Evidence to the dangerous Designs of the Court of *Vienna*: And his Majesty, who could no longer entertain the least Doubt about it, found himself obliged to have Recourse to the only Method in his Power, in Order to avert the Dangers, which threatened him, by preventing an irreconcilable Enemy, who had sworn his Ruin.

The impartial World will decide which of the two ought to be deemed the Aggressor; he who is taking every Method to crush his Neighbour; or he, who, seeing the Arm raised over his Head, threatening the most dangerous Blows, en-
deavours

deavours to ward them off, by striking home upon the Breast of his Enemy.

The Conduct of the King towards the Court of *Saxony* is founded on the same Principle of an indispensable Necessity to provide for his own Safety against the most dangerous Designs.

From the very Beginning of the present Troubles, Count *Bruhl* has acted the Part, long since agreed upon, between him and the Allies of his Court, by borrowing the Mask of Neutrality: But, till he should be at Liberty to pull it off, he was not the less forward in entering personally into the late Combination formed against his Majesty. A stronger Proof of which cannot be given, than by repeating here what has been related above, That this Minister did not scruple to assist himself in propagating the Calumny of a Rebellion, which the King wanted to stir up in *Ukraine*.

The following Passage will throw a yet stronger Light upon the System, which Count *Bruhl* intended to follow during the present War. Count *Flemming* having, in one of his Dispatches, discussed this Question, whether it was more for the Interest of *Saxony*, that *Silesia* should remain in the King's Hands, or return to the Court of *Vienna*; Count *Bruhl* answered him, the 26th of *July*, 1756:

‘ I shall make one single Remark only on the Doubt, you
‘ seem to be in, whether it would be most for our Advantage,
‘ that the King of *Prussia* should remain in the quiet Posses-
‘ sion of *Silesia*, or that this Province should return to the
‘ House of *Austria*, without our being able to acquire some
‘ Part of this Acquisition. I readily agree, that the Success,
‘ which the Imperial Court may have, will not, at first, make
‘ them more flexible and complaisant to us: But we shall not,
‘ however, run those Risks with that Court, which a sad Ex-
‘ perience has taught us to apprehend from *Prussia*, and its
‘ great Power, both with Regard to *Saxony* and *Poland*:
‘ Neither do I despair of reaping some Advantages from such
‘ favourable Events, as will, perhaps, hereafter occur; and,
‘ with a View to which, we are not wanting in gaining,
‘ principally, the Friendship of *Russia*.

Count *Bruhl* lost no Time in forming his System of a Neutrality, in Conformity to such Principles.

Accordingly he wrote to Count *Flemming*, on the 1st of *July*, and consequently two Months before the King's Army began its March: ‘ That he should propose to the Court of
‘ *Vienna*, to take Measures against the Passage of the *Prussian*
‘ Army

Army through *Saxony*, by assembling an Army in the Circles of *Bohemia*, bordering upon that Electorate; and to order Marshal *Brown* to concert secretly with Marshal Count *Rutowski* *.

To this Count *Flemming* answered, the 7th of *July*,
That Count *Kaunitz* had assured him, that the Generals, who were to command, would be immediately named; after which

* To Count de *Flemming* at *Vienna*. *Dresden*, *July* 6, 1751.—I take the Opportunity of the Departure of a Courier, dispatched by Count de *Sternberg* to his Court, with the Advices which the Count de *Puebla* has lately communicated to him, relating to the grand military Preparations of the King of *Prussia*, which seem to threaten more and more the Commencement of Hostilities on his Part.

Your Excellency cannot fail of being more particularly informed of these Advices and dangerous Appearances, by the Ministry of their Imperial Majesties; and I therefore content myself with transmitting to you the annexed Extract of the last Letter from M. de *Bulow*, who mentions the same Apprehensions. Having just been discoursing in Confidence with Count de *Sternberg*, on this Subject, I am to authorise you to confer, on an Object so interesting to both Courts, with the Ministry of that where you reside. You are to make them sensible of the Difficulties and Dangers, to which we should be exposed by the Passage of a *Prussian* Army through *Saxony*, which our present Situation would by no Means permit us to oppose; or perhaps by some ulterior and more significative Proposition and Demand, which his *Prussian* Majesty might make on that Occasion; and prevail on them to open their Mind to us with the utmost Confidence, with Regard to the Measures they propose to pursue, in order to defend themselves from an unjust Attack, and, at the same Time, to cover and protect the Dominions of the King our Master, which are again threatened on Account of our faithful Attachment to our Allies.

To answer the last Purpose, it would, doubtless, be necessary to assemble immediately a sufficient Army in the Circles of *Bohemia* that are most contiguous to our Frontiers; and it would be equally serviceable to the two Courts, if her Majesty the Empress-Queen would be pleased to order Field-marshal *Brown* to communicate and concert Measures, at all Events, and with the proper Caution and Secrecy, with our Field-marshal, Count *Rutowski*, whom the King has already authorised for this Purpose.

Being persuaded that the Court of *Vienna* finds her own Advantages in our Safety and Preservation, I have been more explicit on this Subject with the Count de *Sternberg*, who will not fail giving an exact Account thereof by the same Courier; and, for the rest, I can depend on your Penetration, Zeal, and Address, which dispense with my adding here all the Reflections and essential Motives suitable to this critical Situation, and agreeable to the Connections subsisting between the two Courts.

I only intreat your Excellency to hasten, as much as possible, the *Ecclaircissements* you may have to send me;

Being very truly, and with, &c.

N

‘ which one of them should be likewise appointed, to concert
 ‘ with Count *Rutowski*: That the same Minister had added,
 ‘ that the Court of *Saxony* should not indicate the least Signs
 ‘ of Trouble or Embarrassment; but, on the Contrary, shew
 ‘ a resolute Countenance, by secretly preparing against all
 ‘ Events, as he heard, with Pleasure, that the King of *Po-*
 ‘ *land* had already thought of it, by giving Orders, in Conse-

‘ quence thereof, to the said Count *Rutowski*.’
 A Judgment may be formed of this Concert, from the Advice, which Count *Flemming* gives Count *Brühl* in his Dispatch of the 14th of *July*.

‘ To grant the Passage to the *Prussian* Troops; and, afterwards, to take such Measures as should be thought most convenient.’

According to a Dispatch from Count *Flemming* of the 18th of *August*, the Empress-Queen explained herself to that Minister in the following Terms:

‘ That she desired nothing, at present, from the King of
 ‘ *Poland*, as she was very sensible of his dangerous Situation:
 ‘ That she hoped, however, he would, in the mean Time,
 ‘ put himself in a good Posture, in Order to be prepared
 ‘ against all Events; and that, in Case Matters should be carried to Extremities between her Majesty and the King of
 ‘ *Prussia*, she would, hereafter, not refuse to concur, in Case
 ‘ of Necessity, in the necessary Measures for their mutual Security.’

From a succinct Review of all the Facts, which have been above related, it will be easy to form a true Idea of the Conduct of the Court of *Saxony* towards the King; and to form a Judgment of the Justice of his Majesty’s actual Conduct towards that Court.

The Court of *Dresden* has had a Share in all the dangerous Designs, which have been formed against the King; their Ministers have been the Authors, and principal Promoters of them: And, if they have not formally acceded to the Treaty of *Petersburg*, they have, at least, agreed with their Allies to postpone their Concurrence therein, only till such Time, as the King’s Forces should be weakened and divided, when they might pull off the Mask without Danger.

His *Polish* Majesty has adopted as a Principle, That every War, between the King and one of his Allies, furnished him with a Title of making Conquests on his Majesty: And it is in Consequence of this Principle, that he thought he might,

in

in Time of Peace, make a Division of the Dominions of his Neighbour.

The *Saxon* Ministers have founded the Alarm against the King, all over *Europe*; and they have spared neither Calumnies, Falsities, nor sinister Insinuations, in order to increase the Number of his Enemies.

Count *Brühl* has entered with Eagerness into the late Plot of the Court of *Vienna*, by the injurious Report he undertook to propagate: And it has been proved, that there is already a secret Combination existing between the Courts of *Vienna* and *Saxony*, agreeable to which the latter designed to let the King's Army pass, and act, afterwards, according to Events, either in joining his Enemies, or in making a Diversion in his Dominions, unprovided with Troops.

Such was the King's Situation with the Court of *Saxony*, when he determined to march into *Bohemia*, in order avert the Danger, which was prepared for him. His Majesty could not therefore abandon himself to the Discretion of a Court, whose ill Intentions he was no Stranger to; but found himself obliged to take such Measures, as Prudence and the Safety of his own Dominions required; and which he was authorised to pursue by the Conduct of the Court of *Saxony* towards himself.



N 2

A N

A N
A P P E N D I X.

C O N T A I N I N G

*An Account of the Constitution of the GERMAN
Empire, and of the Powers, Privileges, Forces, and
Revenues of the Electors, Princes, &c.*

THE German Empire may be said to owe its Origin to *Constantine the Great*, who, by removing the Seat of the Roman Empire from *Rome* to *Constantinople*, left these western Parts naked, and exposed to the Ravages of those Swarms of northern People, that soon after invaded them. *Constantine*, at his Death, divided the Empire between his two Sons, and by that Means formed the Eastern and Western Empires, the Seat of the former being at *Constantinople*, and that of the latter at *Rome*. They were, however, some Time after again united under the Eastern Emperor, and continued so to the Death of *Theodosius*, who again divided them in Favour of his two Sons *Arcadius* and *Honorius*. These were succeeded, during about eighty Years, by several Eastern and Western Emperors, though the Power of both very sensibly declined, especially that of the Western Empire, by the Invasion of the *Goths*, and other barbarous northern Nations, who seized its Provinces, invaded *Italy*, and sacked even *Rome* itself. By this Means the Power of the Western Empire was reduced to a very low Condition, and none of the Emperors afterwards made any considerable Figure in the World. The last of them was *Augustulus*, against whom *Odoacer*, King of the *Heruli*, declared War, subdued a great Part of *Italy*, took *Augustulus* himself Prisoner, made him resign the Empire, and, by that Means, put a final Period to that Dignity. This happened in the Year 476. The *Heruli* reigned but a small Time, being conquered by the *Ostrogoths*, who were themselves afterwards driven out by *Justinian*, and *Italy* again made a Part of the Eastern Empire. But, the Power of the Eastern Emperors daily declining, the Popes found Means to obtain
the

the temporal as well as spiritual Jurisdiction over great Part of *Italy*. At the same Time the *Lombards* conquered another large Part, and erected a considerable Monarchy, which gave great Uneasiness to the Popes, who stirred up the Kings of *France* against them. This so exasperated *Desiderius*, King of *Lombardy*, that he turned his Arms against Pope *Adrian I*, and besieged him in his Capital. In this Distress the Pope sent to *Charles the Great*, otherwise called *Charlemagne*, King of *France*, for Assistance. Accordingly *Charlemagne* invaded *Lombardy*, defeated *Desiderius*, and was himself crowned King; by which he became Lord of a great Part of *Italy*, as he was before of *Germany* and *France*.

Pope *Leo III*, in Gratitude for the Service *Charlemagne* had done the *Roman See*, and to secure to himself so powerful a Protector, by the Consent of the People of *Rome*, declared *Charlemagne* Emperor of the West, on *Christmas-Day*, A. D. 800. But, as the Pope was Lord of the Territory about *Rome*, the Emperor left that City to the Pope, and fixed the Seat of his Empire in *Germany*; which was also more convenient for him, because more in the Center of his Dominions. Thus *Germany* became the Seat of the Western Empire.

The bare Title, however, was all that *Charlemagne* acquired. *Germany* and *France* were already in his Possession, *Lombardy* he had just conquered, *Spain* had long been possessed by the *Goths*, and the Pope had a good Part of *Italy*; so that the Citizens of *Rome* had nothing to bestow upon him but the Honour, when they declared him their Emperor.

The Dominions of *Charlemagne* were soon divided; his Son, *Lewis the Godly*, erecting out of them many Kingdoms. *Germany*, with the Imperial Honour, he gave to his eldest Son *Lotharius*; but his Posterity, proving mean degenerate Persons, soon lost it, and several Princes were afterwards elected to that Dignity; *Germany*, in Time, being divided among many Princes, whose Powers were exceedingly increased, by the Offices and Dignities conferred on them by the Emperors, and at several Times made hereditary in their Families. These Officers were Hertogen, or Dukes, to whom were committed the Governments of the larger Parts of *Germany*; Graffen, or Earls, who had the Care of the smaller Parts; Pfaltzgraven, Counts Palatine, or Prefects of the Court Royal, who administered Justice in the Verge of the Court; Landgraves, who were Presidents set over Provinces; Margraves, or Marquises, who were Presidents of the Marches, or Borders, for

repelling the Incurfions of Enemies, and adminiftering Juftice to the Inhabitants; and Burgraves, who were Governors of the Royal Castles or Forts. Thefe Offices being made hereditary, the Poffeffors of them, in Time, obtained fovereign Authority in their refpective Governments, which the Emperors, either through their own Liberality, or being prevailed on either by Money or Service, or obliged by fome Exigency of Affairs, have, at feveral Times confirmed to them: So that, at prefent, whoever is Emperor, though he be fupreme Lord over all *Germany*, he is not, as Emperor, Mafter of any particular Part of it, fome few Fiefs which have returned to the Crown as Fiefs, for Want of Heirs, only excepted.

The Power of the Emperor has been fo reftained by feveral Capitularies, or Agreements, that it is not eafily to fay what it really is. The beft Account that can be given of it is, 1. The Emperor has not the legislative Power. The general Law all over the Empire is the civil or *Roman*, mixed with the Canon, and the ancient Customs of the *Germans*; and, in the feveral States, the particular Laws made by them, which are binding in their own Dominions: To thefe are added the Statutes of the Diets by which alone any new Laws can be introduced, or any Law that will bind all the States; and fuch Statutes of the Diet, bind the Emperor alfo. 2. The Emperor cannot levy Taxes out of his own Dominions: If there be Occafion for Money to be raifed for the Service of the Empire in general, it cannot be done without the Confent of the Diet. 3. By the Capitulary of the Emperor *Leopold*, he was rendered incapable of beginning a War, or concluding a Treaty of Alliance with a foreign Prince or State, without the Confent of the Electors. 4. By the fame Capitulary it is declared, that the Emperor fhall not deprive any Prince or State of their Dignity or Dominions, nor banifh any Man, though guilty of a great Crime, without the Confent of the Diet: Nor can he impofe Religion on any Prince or State, or punifh any Man on that Account. 5. Except the States confent to a War, and promife their Affiftance, the Emperor has no Right to demand their Help. 6. He cannot oblige the meanef Prince, when at War, to make Peace, when he pleafes. 7. By the Capitulation of the Emperor *Ferdinand I*, he cannot afemble a Diet without the Confent of the Electors; nor can he, according to the *Leopoldine* Capitulary, give any new-created Prince, or Count, a Right to vote in it, without the Confent of the reft of the States. 8. But, on the Con-
trary,

trary, the Emperor only can confer Honours, create Princes, affranchise Cities, institute Universities, and give Leave to build Cities. 9. He has the Power of appointing a Meeting of the Diet and other Imperial Assemblies, as well as dissolving them. 10. He has a Right to authorise their Determinations, and afterwards to put them in Execution in his own Name. 11. He can confirm Alliances and Treaties which his Predecessors have made for the Good of the Empire. 12. He can require an Oath of Fidelity from all the Electors, Princes, and other Members of the Empire. 13. He has the intire Disposol of the States and Principalities, which devolve to the Empire by Forfeiture, or otherwise. 14. He can prohibit the Over-rating of the Customs, to prevent the Ruin of Trade in *Germany*; which is observed to be the only Instance wherein he is at Liberty to exercise his Power for the Good of the Public.

Every Thing relating to the Election of an Emperor, the Government of the Empire, &c. should be regulated according to a famous Writing, called the *Golden Bull*, of which there are three original Manuscripts, one of which is preserved at *Prague*, another at *Nuremberg*, and the third at *Franckfort*; but never shewn to Strangers, except in the Presence of two of the Council, and the Secretary. That deposited at *Franckfort* is a small Manuscript, in Quarto, consisting of forty-two Leaves of Parchment, with a gold Seal of two Inches Diameter, weighing twenty Ducats, appended to it by a Cord of yellow Silk. It is written in *Latin* and *Gothic* Characters, without Diphthongs; and kept in a black Box, together with two written Copies of a Translation of it into the *German* Language.

The King of the *Romans* is chosen to be the Emperor's Deputy, in Case of his Absence or Sicknes, and, on his Death, to succeed him without another Election. This was politically introduced by the Emperors, that they might, in their Life-times, secure the Succession to their Family.. But this is not often done, few Emperors chusing to have a Successor named in their Life-time. If there be no King of the *Romans*, the Elector of *Saxony* and the Elector *Palatine* represent the Emperor in Case of Sicknes, Absence, &c.

The Emperor has no Revenue from the Empire, and the States pay nothing to the Support of his Government, and therefore they always chuse one that has Dominions of his own.

The Diet, or Parliament of *Germany*, is composed of three Classes, the College of the Electors, that of the Princes spiritual and temporal of the Empire, and that of the Deputies from the Imperial Cities and Hanse-towns. This general Assembly is convoked by the Head of the Empire, with the Approbation of the Electors. This Diet was formerly assembled annually, but at present the Time is not absolutely limited, but never exceeds three Years. The Place of their Meeting is not always the same; *Nuremberg* was formerly the City appointed; in 1666, they met at *Ratisbon*, where they continued till 1740; in 1742, at *Franckfort on the Mein*, and, since the Election of the last Emperor, at *Ratisbon* again.

While the Empire was in the Hands of the *French*, the Princes were all obliged to appear in Person, unless they were excused by the Emperors and Electors; but now most of them send their Deputies, which renders their Proceedings much slower, because the Deputies are often obliged to send for Instructions. When they are all arrived, the Marshal of the Empire acquaints when and where the Emperor, or his Commissary, will communicate to them the Subjects to be considered in the Diet. There is no upper and lower House, but all assemble in one Room. After the Proposals have been read to them by the Secretary of the Empire, the Colleges retire to their several Apartments, and, when they have considered them, agree upon a Day for Meeting, and imparting their Thoughts to one another, which, when passed into a Resolve, they send to the Emperor; and, if approved by him, it becomes a Law, or Constitution of the Empire.

The Emperor's Throne is covered with Cloth of Gold, and the Chairs and Benches of the other Princes and States, with Cloth of Silver, Velvet, Sattin, Silk, &c. according to their Rank and Quality. The Elector of *Treves* sits at the Foot of the Throne, as Director of the Electoral College. The Electors of *Cologne*, *Bohemia*, *Palatine*, and *Brandenburg*, sit on the Right; those of *Mentz*, *Saxony*, *Bavaria*, and *Hannover*, on the Left: The ecclesiastical Princes sit under the Electors on the Right, and the secular Princes under the Electors on the Left. The Deputies of the Towns, and of the Bench of the *Rhine*, sit under the ecclesiastical, and the Deputies of the Towns, and of the Bench of *Suabia*, sit under the secular Princes. The Deputies of *Lubeck* and *Osnabrug* sit at the cross Bench, before the Elector of *Treves*; and the Marshal of the Empire sits at a Table, in the Middle
of

of the Hall, before the cross Bench. The directorial Table, with Officers attending it, is on one Side, before the secular Princes. The Votes of the secular and ecclesiastical Bench, which are taken alternately, are gathered by the Marshal; after which the Archbishop of *Saltzburg* and the Arch-Duke of *Austria* draw the Result, and report it to the Diet. Such Princes as possess several Dominions, have a Vote for each: But all the ecclesiastical and secular Members have not equal Votes; for such of both as have princely Dignities are allowed single Votes, whilst those who have not, give their Votes by Companies only. The Protestant Princes were formerly excluded from the Diet, till, by the Treaty of *Westphalia*, they were allowed a Place by themselves, between the ecclesiastical and secular Princes.

In the Year 1517, Pope *Leo X*, in Pursuance of the pretended Power of the Popes in pardoning Sins, published his Letters and Bulls, promising Pardon to all who would purchase them with Money; Friars were employed to preach up the Doctrine, and Offices were established, in several Parts of *Germany*, to receive the Money given, by ignorant People, for the Indulgences the Collectors were impowered to give them. This mercenary Method of prostituting Pardons filled every Man of Sense with Indignation, and produced a very favourable Opportunity to *Martin Luther* to oppose the Tenets of the *Romish* Church, with Success. *Luther* was a Doctor of Divinity and an *Augustine* Friar, residing at *Wittenberg* in *Germany*; at which Place, in the same Year, he began to preach against the Pope's Power of pardoning Sins, and published Theses concerning Purgatory, Penance, &c. which were answered by *Tetzelius*, *Eckius*, *Pierius*, and others, on the Pope's Side. To these *Luther* replied; and, being now favoured by *Frederick*, Elector of *Saxony*, proceeded from one Point to another, till he shook the very Foundation of the *Roman* Church; so that, in a few Years, not only the Elector of *Saxony*, but the Dukes of *Brunswick*, *Mecklenburg*, *Lunenbourg*, the Marquis of *Brandenburg*, the Landgrave of *Hesse*, together with several other Princes, and many Imperial Cities, embraced his Doctrine. In 1529, a Decree was made against it by the Diet at *Spire*; against which the Elector of *Saxony*, the Marquis of *Brandenburg*, the Duke of *Lunenbourg*, the Landgrave of *Hesse*, together with the Deputies of *Strasburg*, *Nuremberg*, *Ulm*, *Constance*, and ten other Imperial Cities, entered a public Protest, whence the Followers of *Luther* obtained

ed the Name of Protestants. The next Year, the abovementioned Princes presented a Confession of their Faith to the Emperor, in the Diet at *Augsburg*; which being rejected, and a Decree passed against their Opinions, the Protestant Princes and Cities assembled at *Smalcald*, and entered into a defensive League, about the End of the same Year 1530. And, not long after, a War broke out, between them and the Emperor, which lasted several Years; but at last the Emperor complied, and, by a Convention signed at *Passaw*, agreed, that the Affairs concerning Religion should be referred to the Diet assembled at *Augsburg* in the Year 1555; where, among other Things, it was determined, that no one henceforward should be molested on Account of his Religion. Another religious War, however, broke out afterwards in *Bohemia*; on the Termination of which, the Peace of *Westphalia* was confirmed, and the following Articles agreed on, with Regard to Religion: 1. That the *Calvinists* should be included among the Protestants; so that Papists, *Lutherans*, and *Calvinists* should henceforward be all allowed the Profession of their Religion in *Germany*. 2. That the ecclesiastical Revenues should continue on the same Footing as they were in 1624. 3. That the Inhabitants of *Glogaw*, *Jawer*, and *Schweidnitz* should have the Liberty of establishing three evangelical Churches in the Suburbs of those Places.

There are at present nine electoral Princes: 1. The Archbishop of *Mentz*, who is stiled Arch-Chancellor of *Germany*, and Dean of the electoral College. 2. The Archbishop of *Triers*, who is called the Arch-Chancellor of *France* and the Kingdom of *Arles*, and claims the first Vote in the Election of an Emperor. 3. The Archbishop of *Cologne*, who has the Title of Arch-Chancellor of *Italy*, claims the first Vote in chusing a King of the *Romans*, and the Prerogative of setting the Crown on his Head. 4. The King of *Bohemia*, who is chief Cup bearer to the Emperor, and first of the secular Electors. 5. The Elector of *Bavaria*, who is High-Steward, and carries the Globe before the Emperor in Processions. 6. The Elector of *Saxony*, who is Grand Marshal of the Empire, and carries the Sword before the Emperor. 7. The Elector of *Brandenburg*, who is Great Chamberlain, and, in Processions, carries the Sceptre before the Emperor. 8. The Elector *Palatine*, who is High-Steward, and carries the Crown. 9. The Elector of *Brunswick-Lunenburg Hanover*, who is Arch-Treasurer, and bears the Standard.

Germany is full of sovereign Princes and Counts, or rather
 2 prime

prime Nobility, every one of whom is more free and absolute than many crowned Heads. So much Power has been looked upon, by several Emperors, with an evil Eye; but they have not dared to dissolve or impair it, for Fear of throwing all *Germany* into the utmost Confusion, and even ruining themselves; and therefore every Emperor, at his Coronation, does not scruple to confirm all these Rights and Privileges of the Empire. Their exact Number cannot be fixed, because, upon the Death or Extinction of their Families, their Estates and Rights devolve to others; so that it is no extraordinary Thing for one Prince to have two or three Votes in the Diet. The Number of those who have at present a Right to sit in the Diet of *Ratisbon*, are said to be at least two Hundred. Some of them hold of the Electors; some hold of one another; and others, whose Estates lie in the hereditary Countries, hold of the Emperor; but all of them, as well as the Electors themselves, have their general Investitures from the Emperor and Empire. It is this chiefly which forms them into one collective Body, under a double Head, and hinders them from being broken or dismembered; and in this it is, that the Power of the *German* Empire principally consists.

The Princes and Counts of the Empire are not Subjects but Allies of the Emperor; the Subjects of each particular Prince and Count swear Allegiance to them. They make War, Peace, and Treaties of Alliance, without consulting the Emperor; exercise the Power of Life and Death, coin Money, impose what Taxes they please, appoint Magistrates, and even make Laws, within their own Dominions, that are not contrary to the common Laws of *Germany*; make what Change they please in Religion; and all in their own Name and Rights, provided always there be nothing done against the Emperor and the Empire. The Subjects of limited Princes, however, if oppressed, may carry their Complaints to the Aulic Council, or principal Tribunal of the Empire, established at *Vienna*; and, according to the Treaty of *Munster*, consists of an equal Number of Papists and *Lutherans* (though a *Calvinist* has been lately added) who are named by the Emperor, and divided into two Classes, the first consisting of Noblemen, and the second of able Lawyers.

The electoral Princes have much greater Authority, and enjoy larger Privileges and Rights, than the other Princes of *Germany*. They chuse the Emperor and King of the *Romans*, and have the Power of deposing either. In some Cases they exclude the Emperor, Princes, and the rest of the States, and

con-

consult by themselves Matters of the greatest Importance. They treat the Emperor as their Equal, and never ask his Pardon for Acts of Hostility ; so that, in Case of Quarrels, or even Blows, the Affair is concluded with a mutual Amnesty. They also claim a Sort of Equality with crowned Heads ; but their Ambassadors give Place to those of crowned Heads, and also to the Pope's Nuncio's.

At what Time, or by what Means, these Princes first obtained the Electoral Power, is not certainly known : The common Opinion is, that *Otho III.* and Pope *Gregory V.* instituted them ; but this is disputed, and several learned Men are of Opinion, that, though it be true that, from the Time of *Otho*, the Empire was elective, yet the Elections were not made by these Princes only, but by the great Officers of the Empire in general, of whom, these, being the chief and most considerable by their Estates, took the Advantage of assuming that Power wholly to themselves : This is dated from the Time of *Frederick II.* and *Conrad IV.*, at the Death of the last of which, several Elections were made at the same Time, and, by that Means, the Affairs of *Germany* were thrown into the utmost Confusion. But the Power of these Princes at last prevailed, and from a Custom it was passed into a Law by the Emperor *Charles IV.*, who made the famous Golden Bull, already mentioned.

According to a Constitution of *Charles V.*, every State of the Empire is taxed in Proportion to its Ability, which Tax or Quota is entered in a public Register, called the *Matricula* of the Empire, and kept in the Office of the Elector of *Mentz*, the Chancellor of the Empire : Here every Prince, Lord, or City, which the Emperor makes a Member of the Empire, is obliged to be matriculated, with the Consent of the College and Circle to which it is aggregated. This Constitution was established, not only for maintaining the Forces of the Empire, but for its other Necessities. It was regulated at the Rate of a certain Number of Horse and Foot, or a Sum of Money to be paid monthly, by the Name of the *Roman* Months ; because, formerly, the States of the Empire were obliged to raise 20,000 Foot, and 4,000 Horse, which they kept in Pay to accompany the Emperor to *Rome*, when he went to receive the Crown ; and such as were not able to furnish their Quota in Troops did it in Money. This Contingent was settled at twelve Florins for a Trooper, and four for a foot Soldier. But, as the Price of Provisions, &c. was raised, this Tax was, in Time, extended to sixty Florins

for the former, and twelve for the latter; so that the Tax of the modern *Roman* Month is equal to five of the old *Roman* Months: But, the *Matricula* not having been altered since *Charles V.*, and every State being thereby taxed on the old Footing, this Deficiency was supplied, without derogating from the *Matricula*, by augmenting the Number of Months in Proportion to the Levies required, and other necessary Demands.

The Total of the Matricula's.

		Horse.	Foot.	Florins.
The Circle of <i>Austria</i>	—	174	907	5714
— of the <i>Lower Rhine</i>	—	190	885	5828
— of <i>Upper Saxony</i>	—	278	1167	7972
— of <i>Swabia</i>	—	341	2100	12623
— of <i>Bavaria</i>	—	231	1060	6934
— of <i>Franconia</i>	—	249	1219	8100
— of the <i>Upper Rhine</i>	—	433	1950	12280
— of <i>Westphalia</i>	—	309	2019	8964
— of <i>Lower Saxony</i>	—	321	1053	8992
		2526	12360	77407

N. B. The German Florin was 40 Pence.

But, that the Reader may form a proper Idea of the Revenues and Forces of the *German* Princes, Electors, &c. I have extracted, from the best Writers I could meet with, the following Synopsis.

Revenues of the ecclesiastical Princes, and the Number of Forces they can raise.

			Ann. Rev. £.	Forces.
Archbishop of <i>Cologne</i>	—	—	130000	8000
— of <i>Triers</i>	—	—	100000	6000
— of <i>Mentz</i>	—	—	100000	6000
— of <i>Saltzburg</i>	—	—	80000	8000
— of <i>Munster</i>	—	—	70000	5000
— of <i>Liege</i>	—	—	70000	8000
Bishop of <i>Wurtsburg</i>	—	—	60000	5000
— of <i>Bamberg</i>	—	—	50000	5000
— of <i>Paderborn</i>	—	—	40000	3000
		Carried over	700000	54000
				Ann.

	Ann. Rev. £.	Forces.
Brought over — — — —	700000	54000
Bishop of <i>Osnabrug</i> — — — —	30000	2500
— of <i>Aichstadt</i> — — — —	10000	1000
The Abbot of <i>Fulda</i> — — — —	70000	6000
The other Bishoprics of the Empire together	60000	5000
The Abbeys and Provostships of the Empire	80000	8000
Total of the ecclesiastical Princes —	950000	76500

Revenues of the secular Princes, and the Number of Forces they are able to raise.

The Empress-Queen — — —	8000000	180000
The King of <i>Prussia</i> — — —	1400000	180000
The Elector of <i>Saxony</i> — — —	800000	20000
The Elector <i>Palatine</i> — — —	300000	18000
The Duke of <i>Witttemberg</i> — — —	200000	15000
The Landgrave of <i>Hesse-Cassel</i> — — —	120000	12000
The Landgrave of <i>Hesse-Darmstadt</i> — — —	100000	9000
The Duke of <i>Mecklenburg</i> — — —	60000	6000
The Prince of <i>Baden-Baden</i> — — —	18000	3000
— of <i>Baden-Durlach</i> — — —	18000	3000
Princes of <i>Nassau</i> — — —	120000	10000
The Elector of <i>Bavaria</i> — — —	300000	30000
— of <i>Hanover</i> — — —	400000	40000
The Duke of <i>Brunswick-Wolfenbuttle</i> — — —	300000	14000
— of <i>Holstein</i> — — —	80000	12000
— of <i>Saxa-Gotha</i> — — —	200000	12000
— of <i>Weymar</i> — — —	80000	10000
Dukes of <i>Saxony</i> — — —	80000	10000
Princes of <i>Anhalt</i> — — —	60000	6000
Prince of <i>Lowenburg</i> — — —	60000	6000
The other Princes and Imperial Towns of the Empire }	500000	50000
Total of the Revenues and Forces of the secular Princes }	13196000	646000
— of the ecclesiastical Princes	950000	76500
— of the Revenues and Forces of the Empire }	14146000	722500

F I N I S.



forces.

4000

2500

1000

6000

5000

8000

6500

er of

20000

20000

20000

8000

5000

2000

9000

6000

3000

3000

10000

30000

40000

14000

12000

12000

10000

10000

6000

6000

50000

46000

6500

2500